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NEW YORK'S MAIN ISSUE IS CROKER.

Prominence of Tammany's Chief Arouses Democrats of the Interior as Well as Republicans.

DISLIKED IN COUNTRY.

Roosevelt's Brilliant Canvass and Excellent Record Are Having Their Effect on the Voters.

CLAIMS OF BOTH PARTIES.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

New York, Nov. 1.—[Special.]—New York will send a Republican to the United States Senate to succeed Edward Murphy. That may be considered settled, barring the unexpected which so often happens in politics. Theodore Roosevelt's prospects of being made Governor rest largely, if not entirely, on the result of the last week of campaigning. He may win or lose by a scratch. There are no open signs of a tidal wave either here or out in the State. Local issues are being relied upon by the Democrats, but the glamor of a brilliant war record cannot be obscured, and this, with the money question, is slowly but surely working to Roosevelt's benefit.

The campaign in the city and "up State" is managed by both parties on distinctly different lines. Roosevelt started out on the high wave of popularity and immediately after the convention would have been elected with a whoop. Then came a reaction. Military jealousies were invoked, the admitted scandals over the canal were injected into the campaign, and other local and State issues were injected, which resulted disastrously to the Republicans for a time. Two weeks ago Roosevelt was in full retreat from the brow of San Juan hill. Since then he has been steadily regaining the lost ground, until now it is really a tossup as to the result.

The gamblers, backed by the old-time sports and plug-uglies of Tammany, are betting on Van Wyck at odds of 4 to 5. Joe Vendig and the other money-changers have large funds at their command, but it is all Tammany money, reminding one of the old Harvard-Yale boat races, when the students of each college bet on their own crew as long as the money lasted, without the slightest regard for the "form" of their favorites. It is a favorite trick of Tammany to bet the other fellows to a standstill and then hedge "on the dead quiet" a day or two before election. The difference between the bet and the hedge, if any, comes out of the campaign fund.

Injured by Canal Frauds.

Theodore Roosevelt's campaign naturally started out on his rough-riding record, but this was not Roosevelt's doing, for his friends know he is as modest as he is honest and brave. The result was, however, a reaction among some people, who asserted that Roosevelt did not capture Santiago single-handed and would not necessarily make a good Governor because he had been a spectacular soldier. Then the Democrats injected the canal question into the campaign and have used this issue almost exclusively. A commission had declared that nine millions were wasted on the canal. The statement of Controller Coler, printed today, shows an increase in the tax levy for greater New York of fourteen millions. For this Mayor Van Wyck, brother of the Democratic candidate for Governor, is primarily responsible, but Tammany spends money in the city while it deplores and condemns its use in the country. Theodore Roosevelt has no more to do with the canal frauds than Admiral Cervera, but his running mate, the gayly caparisoned Lieutenant Woodruff, was necessarily involved.

The canal issue did well for the Democrats in the rural districts until the country voters began to inquire whether, if frauds really existed, Theodore Roosevelt, with his record for personal probity, or Augustus Van Wyck, with Dick Croker's shadow enveloping him, would be the more likely to punish the perpetrators of past frauds and prevent the execution of future ones. It was just at this crisis that Colonel Roosevelt began a remarkable speaking tour throughout the State. The people in the country districts and smaller cities were undoubtedly apathetic. It was the apathy of content. They were satisfied with President McKinley, satisfied with the rapidly increasing prosperity, satisfied with the prompt termination of the war, and satisfied with the prospects of new markets in the China seas. Roosevelt's speaking tour supplied the necessary carbonic acid gas to make the country districts effervesce. He said that if there were canal frauds he would punish and prevent without fear or favor and the people trusted him. The result has been that the situation outside of New York and Kings Counties has materially improved during the last two weeks, so much so that newspapers which printed forecasts leaning toward Van Wyck, based on a week's hard work, have also printed telegraphic reports showing rapid Republican gains in the counties where apathy was so general.

State Claimed for Roosevelt.

The prospects now are that Roosevelt will come down to the city with a much larger majority than at first seemed possible. The Republican managers believe that there will be 100,000 Rough Riders' Republican votes behind Roosevelt when he reaches the intrenchments of Greater New York. They believe they can win with a much smaller margin. The Democratic managers claim 30,000 majority in New York City and 15,000 to 25,000 in Brooklyn, and to offset this believe Roosevelt's majority up the State will not reach 50,000, leaving Van Wyck with about 50,000 to the good. This net majority, scaled down from half to two-thirds, was probably good two weeks ago. Roosevelt's personal campaign and the explanation of the issues have changed all that, until now the result is good gambling at even money. Here in the city, where the people know Tammany, there is less talk of the canal issue. Roosevelt's record on the Police Board has unquestionably been used against him with telling effect. The Raines law, now more honored in the breach than in the observance, has been made a bugaboo, although Roosevelt only executed the law as he found it.

Of course the gamblers, the green goods men, the concert hall traffickers in immorality, and the Tammany heelers generally prefer things "wide open." Many small merchants, boarding-house keepers, bartenders, and some impecunious and bibulous workingmen find personal profit in keeping the gates, not ajar, but off their hinges. These people would vote the Tammany ticket anyway. They are reinforced, however, by a multitude of foreigners, who, in New York, as in Chicago, are unalterably opposed to prohibition by statute, and who cannot differentiate between the creation and the execution of a law. Theodore Roosevelt is no fanatic. Everybody knows that. Those who have partaken of his hospitality find that it always has the best and oldest label on it. The Raines law issue has been successfully worked, however, and there are signs of a reaction, as there was in Roosevelt's rough riding campaign. The memories of the Lexow investigation are not yet obliterated, and the ease with which a police force and judiciary can be prostituted to serve the ends of the Tammany holdups has been so completely demonstrated as to alarm good citizens of both parties.

Croker Rules.

Roosevelt has begun a meteoric campaign in Kings County and the outlying towns, and his managers predict that his work in Greater New York will solidify and enthuse not only the straight Republicans but the reformers and anti-Tammany people generally. They will be much surprised if he does not carry Brooklyn by a small majority; they will not concede the Democrats more than 40,000 in New York. In the larger cities of the State, particularly in Buffalo, Roosevelt will suffer from his connection with the Raines law agitation. This will be largely offset in the smaller cities and in the country by the fact that Tammany's worst enemy is always Tammany. Dick Croker, who for a generation has worn the feathers, first as a war chief and tomahawker and finally as the big medicine man of the tribe, put Robert Van Wyck into the Mayor's chair and now proposes to elevate the Mayor's brother to the succession of Tilden, Seymour, Morton, and Cleveland. Croker's personality dominates the Democratic campaign as usual. Hill isn't in it, of course, and it was Hill in by-gone days who took care of the mossbacks and whose "I am a Democrat" in the country districts always atoned for Croker's obtrusive Tammanyism. Hill is nominally in the campaign, but the old Hill influence is missing. If the Democrats were to carry the Legislature, which now seems impossible, it would be Murphy and not Hill who would be Senator. Hill's old supporters all understand this, and so, with the personal equation eliminated, they are free to express their distrust of Tammany, and they are doing it more or less openly.

Hill warned Croker that turning down Judge Daly would never do, and the result has fully justified the political wisdom of the Wolfert's Roost statesman. Judge Daly has become a feature of the campaign almost as much in the country as here in the city. The lawyers of New York are carrying on a vigorous campaign for Daly as a rebuke to Croker for his open attempt to punish a Judge who would not do his bidding. Throughout the State the Daly incident has opened the eyes of the people to Croker's methods, and they are asking themselves whether, if one Judge, Daly, was turned down because he would not be Tammany's tool, it does not follow that the other Judge, Van Wyck, whom Croker personaly nominated for Governor, must be tied hand and foot in advance of election.

Country Distrustful of Tammany.

The turning down of Daly and the elevation of the two Van Wycks have introduced Crokerism into the campaign in a way which cannot be averted. The country districts, always distrustful of Tammany, are beginning to see the mathematical relations between Daly and Van Wyck, by which Daly's disloyalty becomes the exact measure of Van Wyck's slavishness to Tammany. Had Croker followed Hill's advice and left Daly alone, he would have fared better, for the campaign of lawyers, resorted to in spite of overwhelming odds as a mere protest against the Tammany system of rewards and punishments being applied to the judiciary, has become a potent argument among the rural voters against having the State House at Albany managed by long distance telephone from Tammany, or by cable when Croker is racing horses in England. From out of all this mess of purely local issues it is apparent that Roosevelt will be cut in New York, Buffalo, and other large centers on account of liquor laws; that the canal scandal is largely counterbalanced by his individual record as an honest and fearless man, and that he will make up most of these losses by Croker's unpleasant individuality, the resentment against his attack on the bench, and the fear of the influence of Tammany in the State administration.

Back of the local issues and the real reason of Hill's lukewarmness is the money question, which the Democrats have dodged with remarkable ingenuity, but which is being pressed by the Republicans with a zeal where results can only be told next week.

HITS AT PLATT AND ROOSEVELT.

Dr. Parkhurst's Characteristic Description of Political Conditions in New York.

New York, Nov. 1.—[Special.]—The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst has issued a letter to the public. It is a bitter attack upon Tammany Hall in his wonted vein, but a still more virulent attack upon Platt and the Republican machine, interspersed with several hard uppercuts at Colonel Roosevelt.

Dr. Parkhurst in his letter says: "The papers during the last ten days have been rather copiously and emphatically informing us that this city is becoming debauched under the administration of Croker, Van Wyck, and Devery. There is an almost amusing seriousness in the way in which Mr. Mathews and others have gone about uncovering the gambling, guzzling, and lechery that are thriving under the stimulating influence of a Tammany government. And there is a surprising amount of surprise in the reception which the reading public has given to these succulent revelations. One wonders sometimes whether the public ever really does any considerable amount of serious thinking, and whether, when it has once learned a thing, it ever fastens that lesson in memory with any kind of sincere tenacity.

"Did the city suppose that when that disgraced conspiracy of freebooters was outlawed in 1894 it went into a monastery and washed white and sweet its filth laden soul with a deluge of penitential tears, and that when it came back from its monastic retirement in 1897 it was with the intent to make of the town a new Jerusalem?

"Tammany came back into power not simply because Croker wanted her back, but because Platt, in the use of all the resources at his command, cooperated with Croker to bring her back.

"That is the kind of man Platt is. I cannot forget the damnable game he played in 1897, and I do not mean that anybody else shall.

"It was painful to reflect upon the magnificence of the opportunity which he allowed to go unutilized. The way was open for dealing 'boss' politics and Tom Platt a blow between the eyes such as may not recur in a score of years. But our magnificent friend lacked 'crisis virtue.' For reasons that are inscrutable, blinded by considerations that are not quite easy to imagine, he turned his back on the superb opportunity, 'went to see the old man,' and in that way and to that degree made public confession of Platt's righteous authority."

SPAIN MAY NOT YIELD TO TERMS.

Washington Not Alarmed by Threats of the Spaniards to Withdraw from the Conference.

MAY GO HOME TO MADRID

This Action by Commissioners, It Is Claimed, Would Not Mean a Renewal of the War.

VIEW OF THE PARIS PRESS.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—Threats of the Spanish Commissioners to withdraw from the conference which come from Paris do not alarm the administration and little fear of a resumption of hostilities is entertained here. The rumors of withdrawal lack official confirmation, and, as the situation was fully discussed at the Cabinet meeting today, the progress of negotiations at Paris is evidently satisfactory to the President and his advisers.

Nothing definite is expected from the Spanish Commissioners until the next meeting on Friday, when a counter proposition will undoubtedly be advanced, and if unfavorably received they might withdraw. While this withdrawal would be disappointing, it would not exactly be a surprise to the Americans, as the Spaniards are in desperate straits and will make the strongest kind of an effort to secure compensation for the loss of the Philippine territory commensurate with their own ideas.

May Appeal to the Powers.

It is thought possible that if the amount the United States would be willing to pay for the improvements in the Philippines did not come up to the ideas of the Spanish on that point they would make a dramatic appeal to the nations of the world and leave Paris.

This may not necessarily mean the breaking off of negotiations, but they may secretly notify the American Commissioners that they desired to return to Madrid to consult with their government and give it out to the world that negotiations had been broken off for the effect the announcement would have.

There would be no objection to the Spaniards returning to Madrid except that of delay, but if, on reaching home, the Spanish Commissioners decided to finally break off all further negotiations, even then hostilities might not be renewed, as this government could hold the Spanish possessions as it is now doing and wait for the Spaniards to come to terms.

If, after a reasonable time, the Spaniards did not come to time and they found their spectacular play had no effect upon this government, then the only thing left would be to resume operations and begin the bombardment of Cadiz and Barcelona and bring the fact forcibly home to the minds of the people on the peninsula that this government did not propose to modify its demands.

These are contingencies which might arise, but the administration looks with equanimity upon the situation at Paris and believes that after a few more meetings the Spaniards will fully realize that the eventual renewal of hostilities is the only alternative and that the demands of this government will be acceded to, as was done on the Cuban debt question.

Advises Spain to Yield.

London, Nov. 2.—M. de Blowitz, Paris correspondent of the Times, notices with pleasure the fact that important French newspapers advise Spain not to count upon European intervention and that it is expedient for her to yield so as not to be exposed to the terrible consequences of a bombardment of the Spanish coasts.

Times Correspondent a Power.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE ST. LOUIS GLOBE-DEMOCRAT.]

Paris, Nov. 1.—From an authoritative source information has leaked out today, which goes far to explain the attitude of the Parisian press toward the negotiations in progress between the Spanish and United States commissioners now in session here.

Since their arrival here the American commissioners have strictly adhered to the rule agreed upon at the outset—not to furnish the press, American or foreign, any information on the subject of the questions discussed, taking the ground that not only might it interfere with the success of their difficult mission if they were to render themselves guilty of any indiscretions, but that as delegates of the United States government they had no right to communicate for publication secrets belonging to the latter. Consequently, whatever information has been gleaned concerning the progress of the negotiations has been obtained either by cable from Washington or else from Spanish sources.

The news secured today relates to the information obtained through Spanish sources. It seems that when Don Montero Rios, the President of the Spanish commission, and likewise of the Spanish Senate, arrived here, his first call by order of his government was upon M. de Blowitz, the Paris correspondent of the London Times.

Those who have lived long here and who are in any degree behind the scenes are well aware that M. de Blowitz played an important part in bringing about the restoration of the Bourbons to the throne of Spain. Indeed, the late King Alfonso never made any secret of his obligations to De Blowitz and lavished every conceivable honor upon him short of the order of the Golden Fleece. De Blowitz's residence is crowded with tokens of regard and gratitude from the reigning house of Spain, and whenever he visits Madrid he is treated by royalty with the utmost distinction. Hence it is not astonishing that he should feel particularly friendly toward Spain and make a point of championing her cause whenever possible.

Since the beginning of the peace congress here De Blowitz has been kept daily informed by the Spanish commissioners of the progress of the negotiations, and has placed at their service not only the columns of his paper, but likewise the extraordinary knowledge and experience which he has obtained of men here during the last twenty-eight years that he has represented the Times on the banks of the Seine.

More than this, he has acted since the outset of the conference as the intermediary between the Spanish commissioners and the French press. The influence enjoyed by De Blowitz over the French press is enormous.

A rich man, as well as a most hospitable one, there are few French journalists and editors who have not at one time or another during the last three decades had recourse to his purse or good offices, and who have not sat at his table.

In cases where people are not under obligations to him they are afraid of him, afraid mainly of the knowledge which he possesses of the questionable antecedents and history of almost every public man here. In this way he finds no difficulty in influencing the French press and in inducing it to take a Spanish view of the controversy between Spain and the United States, his work being aided by the knowledge which French literary men possess, for whom he finds no difficulty in obtaining Spanish decorations and honors.

It is just as well for the United States that the London Times itself does not in its editorial columns support the views of its Paris correspondent, but his unrestrained utterances in his dispatches are not to be disdained. They are widely read, and it is no secret that French and foreign statesmen here accord more importance to his dispatches wired to London, which arrive here in the Times eight hours after being printed, than they do to the editorials of any French paper. In fact, De Blowitz here is known as the Times ambassador.

Daily Telegraph's View.

London, Nov. 2.—The Paris correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says:

"The disagreement between the American and Spanish Peace Commissioners, which under ordinary circumstances might have caused alarm throughout Europe, is hardly noticed, owing to the Fashoda affair.

"The Spaniards are in a position to know and assert that their government will resist the American demands and will offer the Philippines for a lump sum. If this proposal is not accepted pain will recall her commissioners and let the Yankees do what they choose.

"I am assured, however, that a rupture on Friday is improbable. Spain will endeavor by arguments and appeals to gain whatever concessions are possible, but she will not risk a renewal of hostilities."

The Daily Chronicle says editorially this morning:

"A war in which the justly vanquished nation receives a solatium of $30,000,000 would be a novelty so great that it must be seen to be believed. In any case it would be madness for Spain to attempt to resume hostilities."

Press Reflects Spanish Views.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Paris, Nov. 1.—The French papers derive their news of the work of the Peace commissions from Spanish sources, and, therefore, the morning papers here today are interesting as indicating the atmosphere in Spanish quarters and the trend of French views and tendencies.

It must be recalled that the Spaniards have accepted the refusal of the United States government to assume any of the Spanish debt and the Cuban question has been set away to wait its place in the final treaty, providing differences on the question of the Philippine Islands shall not prevent the making of any treaty.

As the whole is composed of its parts, so must the Philippine question be mutually agreed on or none of those questions previously agreed on will find place in the treaty.

This is all the provision or provisional understanding existing. In view of the facts, then, the Paris press today has indicated a tendency to confuse the situation.

The Matin, in reviewing it, says:

"It is well understood that the cession of Porto Rico was tantamount to the payment of a war indemnity in cash and entirely freed Spain from any subsequent repetition on the subject."

Turning back to Cuba, the Matin remarks:

"The Spaniards declined to concur in separating the debt from the pledge, the mortgage from the loan, and as it was impossible to reach an understanding they asked that at least the order of the protocol be inverted and that the question of the Philippines be previously discussed, that question possibly offering the Americans an opportunity for tendering some compensation for the enormous sacrifices they have forced upon the conquered.

"The Americans finally acceded to the change and only asked the Spaniards to accept provisionally the clauses relating to the Cuban debt, with the reservation that the acceptance could be withdrawn if no agreement was reached as to the Philippines."

Predicts a Spanish Refusal.

Referring to yesterday's meeting, the Matin says:

"The Spaniards said they would make their answer known on Friday. But it is easy to foresee what it will be—a refusal, precise and formal. The Spanish plenipotentiaries have made up their minds, in the event of the United States adverting to the Philippine proposition, to decline signing the act of peace, to break off the negotiations, and to call upon the civilized nations to witness the abuse of force to which they will be subjected, and the violations of the provisions set forth in the Washington protocol."

The Gaulois remarks:

"The Spaniards will never agree to abandon the archipelago without compensation, and we believe the Americans intend to suggest that they will assume the Philippine debt. We hope the negotiations will not be broken, but Spain, it is given out as certain, would take such a course rather than submit to humiliating terms."

COUSIN OF HOHENLOHE TAKES HER OWN LIFE BY POISON IN DETROIT.

Mrs. Amelia Sonnabend, Tired of Living, Commits Suicide—Of a Noble German Family, Her Father Being a High Military Officer.

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—Mrs. Amelia Sonnabend, a first cousin of Prince Hohenlohe, the Chancellor of the German Empire, as papers in possession of the family prove, committed suicide at her home in this city several days ago. The body has just been found. She left a note saying she had lived long enough.

Mrs. Sonnabend came of a family of the highest German nobility. She was born in Charlottenburg, a suburb of Berlin, sixty-three years ago. Her father, Carl von Fischer, was a high German military officer. Her father and mother separated when she was a child and her mother remarried, and with her second husband came to this country, locating in this city.

Mrs. Sonnabend leaves four children, all by her first marriage. Louis Bloom, the only son, lives in Chicago.

EMPEROR OF GERMANY INVITED BY STRAUS TO VISIT AMERICA.

Kaiser, When Asked at Constantinople to View the United States, Replies That He Would Do So Had He the Time.

Berlin, Nov. 2.—The Constantinople correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung says that at last Friday's gala banquet at the palace Mr. Straus, the American Minister to Turkey, invited Emperor William to visit the United States. The Emperor replied that he would have long ago made the voyage, but that America was so great and offered so many interesting sights that he could not gratify his wish, as the journey would occupy too much time.

FIRST TRAGEDY OF RACE WAR.

Parade of the "Red Shirts" Is Preceded by the Killing of One Negro in North Carolina.

FEDERAL TROOPS DEFIED

Declared the Nation Has Not Enough Soldiers to Suppress the Aroused Whites.

INTIMIDATE BLACK VOTERS.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Laurinburg, N. C., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—The "red shirt" rally at Laurinburg today was ushered in by a tragedy. A negro who had threatened to kill a young white man and who had declared his purpose of burning the town was waited upon last night by a delegation of armed white men, who, it is declared, proposed to advise him to leave this locality.

The negro did not wait to receive the delegation, but opened fire from the windows of his cabin. His fire was promptly returned, and when the battle ended he had emptied his Winchester, both barrels of his shotgun, and nearly all the chambers of his revolver, while thirty-eight bullets from the white men's rifles had pierced him through and through. The house looked as if it had been through a bombardment.

The "red shirt" demonstration was a novel and picturesque spectacle. Early this morning men began to appear upon the streets, attired in their lurid costumes, and by 10 o'clock numerous delegations of farmers from the surrounding country had gathered, riding up the main street with noisy yells and their red shirts and white caps glowing in the sunshine. It was not long before the street was as brilliant as a Western sunset or a bed of scarlet poppies.

Danger Shirts Made by Women.

The demonstration was not confined to men. There were many boys, some wearing red shirts and others being ornamented with ribbons of the same flaring color on their coats. The shirts were all home made, the wives and daughters of the men having bought the necessary flannel at the country stores. Some of the shirts were quite elaborate, with blue and white braid, but the majority of them were of the one solid color.

The leading citizens of the town were arrayed like the farmers, the cashier of the local bank being conspicuous. Another red shirter was Maxey L. John, a leading lawyer and a university graduate, and whose gold spectacles and serious features made him appear like a divinity student.

A remarkable procession through the country, for the purpose of showing the negroes that the whites are determined, preceded the mass-meeting and occupied the early part of the day. At frequent intervals the air resounded with the loud discharge of a cannon, lovingly named "Zeb Vance," a relic of the days of 1876.

Gather at a Church.

Curiously enough, the point selected for assembling was a church, and the contrast between the earnest, determined throng and the little edifice could not have been greater. In the grove across the sward of which the belfry threw its pointed shadow the "red shirts" gathered nearly 1,000 in number.

The "red shirts" came on horseback and in all sorts of vehicles, some of them even riding bicycles of antiquated patterns.

Out upon the sandy roads the menacing procession moved. It strung out for nearly two miles, and the brilliant shirting was visible for a long distance. At every crossroads, and especially when the procession reached the highway which led from the neighboring Town of Maxton, little rivulets of red-shirted men joined the moving stream.

The road selected for the route led through vast cotton fields, where the negroes paused in their work to gaze in sullen silence upon their white antagonists. In the Precinct of Stewartville, where the negroes outnumber the whites two to one, the demonstration was made particularly impressive.

Many of the negro cabins were off the road, but they were not overlooked. A squad of the red shirts would gallop a mile or so across the fields, circle around the cabin several times, startling the dusky inmates by their triumphant shouts, after which they returned to the fast moving column.

"Reds" Among the Blacks.

The climax was reached, however, when after ten miles had been traveled through pine forests, cotton plantations, and negro hamlets the procession found its way through the section of Laurinburg inhabited exclusively by blacks. Here the yells became louder and more frequent, and the red-shirted man with the banner labeled "White Supremacy" dangled it in the faces of the negro men and women who gathered at their cabin doors.

At the public square the "red shirts" listened to a speech by Claud Kitchin of this a brother of Congressman Kitchin of this State. He is from Halifax County, where the negroes outnumber the white by 2,200, and where they fill seventy-four local offices and twelve postmasterships.

"There are not soldiers enough in the whole United States to keep us from having our rights," exclaimed the speaker. "In our county, when a negro Constable comes to a white man with a warrant in his hands, he leaves with a bullet in his brains."

As the sun was setting, back over the sandy roads the scarlet horsemen galloped to their distant homes in little squads, their shirts flashing between pines like signals of danger.

Government Can Take No Hand.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 1.—[Special.—Members of the Republican Congressional committee are not devoting much thought to the situation in North Carolina, dismissing the subject with the assertion that they are conducting a Congressional campaign and can do nothing to improve the situation.

Chairman Babcock stated that he believed the negroes throughout the State would cast their ballots without molestation, except perhaps in New Hanover County and in the City of Wilmington, which is the seat of the trouble.

It is asserted at headquarters that it is unfortunate that absolutely nothing anticipatory can be done to check the impending outlawry and that the federal government must sit idly by and keep its hands off until the rioting has gotten beyond the control of the local authorities and an appeal is made by the Governor for assistance.

MANNING MURDER SUSPECT CAUGHT NEAR PALATINE.

Louis Ahern, Alias Gehrke, Whom the Police Say Killed the Lodging-House Keeper Near Peoria, Is Arrested by Detectives.

Louis Ahern, alias Gehrke, thought by the Maxwell street police to be the murderer of W. J. Manning, who was killed near Peoria, was arrested by Detectives O'Malley and Wisner late yesterday afternoon at Palatine.

Since the murder of Manning the police have suspected Ahern, who, before the murder, disappeared from the Brunswick Hotel. Detective O'Malley during the morning learned that Ahern's stepfather, whose name is Gehrke, lived on a farm near Palatine and that Ahern had been seen in that locality. O'Malley and Wisner went to Palatine and late last evening Captain Wheeler received a telegram stating that Ahern was under arrest and would be brought to Chicago on the first train. Captain Wheeler said that the detectives and their prisoner would not reach the Maxwell Street Station until this morning.

Captain Wheeler says Ahern served two years in the Joliet penitentiary for burglary and was released nearly four years ago. Since that time he has used the name of Gehrke.

Ahern is in a low physical condition, and the police believe he is suffering from consumption.

Last Thursday night the body of Manning was found seven miles from Peoria. A diamond stud had been cut from his shirt front, his gold watch was missing, and $800 which he had in his pocket was gone. Manning was a part owner of the Brunswick Lodging-House, where Ahern lived, and the disappearance of Ahern and the finding of Manning's body led the police to suspect Ahern.

The funeral of Manning will be held today from his late home, 747 North Irving avenue. The safe of the Brunswick Hotel, from which it is believed Manning took a quantity of valuables, has not yet been opened. It is probable that it will be opened today, and it is believed by the police that Ahern knows the combination.

FRENCH CABINET, MADE LEGAL, MEETS TO MAP OUT REFORM POLICIES.

Discusses the Fashoda Question and Bows to the Decision of the Court of Cassation in the Dreyfus Case, Resolving to Aid Justice.

Paris, Nov. 1.—President Faure this evening signed the decree constituting the Cabinet formed by M. Dupuy.

M. Dupuy had a long conference with his colleagues this afternoon and discussed all pending domestic and foreign questions.

The Ministers reached a complete accord regarding the past attitude of M. Delcasse, the Foreign Minister, toward the Fashoda question and as to the policy he proposed for the future. They approved also the taxation reform proposal of M. Peytral, Minister of Finance.

It was agreed that the ministerial statement of policy on the reassembling of Parliament should declare that the present constitution of the Cabinet was meant to mark a further stage in the complete union of the whole Republican party and should promise the introduction of progressive measures, as, for instance, old age pensions and similar bills.

As regards the Dreyfus question, the Cabinet bows to the decision of the Court of Cassation and will aid the work of justice.

MANIAC IS SHOT BY A SOLDIER AFTER WOUNDING NINE WISCONSIN MEN.

Beaver Dam Madman Rendered Harmless by the True Aim of a Volunteer Lieutenant—His Mind Turned by a Practical Joke.

Beaver Dam, Wis., Nov. 1.—Adam Hammer of this city became insane today, and, securing a gun, wounded nine men and was finally shot to prevent his doing further injury. Hammer, who was regarded as "queer," was the victim of a practical joke. He procured a shotgun, and, in a frenzy, shot at every one in sight, threatening death to his brother, who endeavored to pacify him.

Lieutenant Arthur T. A. Tibbetts of Company K, Second Regiment, was selected by the Marshal to shoot the madman in such a manner as to bring him down without killing him. The soldier's aim was true, the madman being shot through the shoulder.

The shooting took place at the plant of the Rowell Manufacturing company. None of the wounded will die.

BULLETIN OF

The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 2, 1898.

Weather for Chicago today: Fair and cooler.

Sun rises at 6:33; sets at 4:54.

Moon rises at 7:42 p. m.

IMPORTANT NEWS AND FEATURES.

Pages.

1 Croker an Issue in York State.
Think Spain Will Agree.
First Tragedy of Carolina Race War
British Ships Ready for War.

2 Prophecy as to the Elections.
Zangwill Lectures in Chicago.

3 Straight Ticket the War Cry.
Democrats Welcome Cable's Return
Peters Admits Sewers Are Sound.
Kaiser's Voice for Peace.

4 G. Clarke Quits Chicago Eleven.
Maxie V. Wins at 200 to 1.
Cremation of Garbage Demanded.

5 General News of New York.
Young James Still Free.
Death of George W. Henry.

7 Naval Reserve Vessel Detained.
Committee Inspects North Branch.
Japan Seeks a Chicago Syndicate.
County May Fill Torrens Posts.

8 Lambert Wilt Confesses.
Mrs. Palmer Entertains Women.
Regard Conference as Secured.

Pages.
6 Editorial.
8 Short Story.
8 Amusements.
8 Society Notes.
8 Fontenoy Letter

Pages.
9 Markets.
10 Railway News.
10 Court Record.
10 Insurance News.
10 Lake Shipping.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
BREMEN	Karlsruhe	
GLASGOW	Anchoria	
HAMBURG	Assyria	
MOVILLE	Ancoria	
NEW YORK	Nomadic	Bovic.
NEW YORK	Peninsular	K. Friedrich.

BRITAIN'S WARSHIPS MOVING.

Dispatch of Fighting Vessels to Different Quarters and Heavy Shipments of Munitions.

MENACE TO THE FRENCH.

Marchand's Recall from Fashoda Appears to Have Been Definitely Arranged at Paris.

REPORTS AS TO RUSSIANS.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

London, Nov. 1.—If indications, preparations, and guarded hints mean anything they mean that the British government is about to perpetrate a coup, which is nothing more nor less than the proclamation of Egypt as a British protectorate—that is to say, an integral portion of the English empire.

The publication this morning by the Mail of a message from the War department requesting its editors to refrain from publishing "anything which a possible enemy might find useful," the extraordinary naval and military preparations which are being made on every side, the commissioning of ships, the stoppage of leave, the orders issued to the commanding officers of the militia and volunteer forces, with a view to mobiliazion—all point to the impending character of this coup.

That such a move would excite the ire of several of the great powers of Europe to such a degree that hostilities would assuredly ensue is also a fact, were it not known that John Bull is fully prepared for the fray. Indeed, it is this knowledge that may contribute to the maintenance of peace.

The naval and military preparations in question are not called forth by the Fashoda question, since the French have practically decided and consented to abandon that place, Captain Baratier is returning to Egypt and to Fashoda with orders to the French force there to withdraw westward from the river to the fortified posts established in the west confines of Bahr-el-Ghazal Province. Indeed, one of the most significant facts is that whereas the war fever has abated in Paris to a most marked degree, war preparations are being pushed here to an extent without precedent since the Crimean war.

England's Opportunity.

England was on the eve of declaring this protectorate in 1884, urged thereto by Prince Bismarck, and it was only at the last minute, when all the preparations had been made, that the scheme was abandoned for a more favorable opportunity. That opportunity has now arrived. England has quite recently discovered that the Sultan, taking advantage of the fact that her objections to the presence of France at Fashoda and in the Bahr-el-Ghazal Province are based on the ground that it is an Egyptian province (the Egyptian flag having been hoisted at Fashoda by General Kitchener, has conceded to France by means of an imperial edict the leasehold of the Bahr-el-Ghazal Province. The Sultan is all the more glad to do so, as he believes that he, by so doing, will embarrass Great Britain.

England's occupation of Egypt is based solely on might, and has frequently been denounced by the Khedive himself, by his suzerain, the Sultan of Turkey, and by France, as illegal, while the other powers have quietly tolerated.

It is this that has caused the English government to decide that the time has come to proclaim the protectorate over Egypt before there can be any question of an international conference, or of the production of the Sultan's concessions to France.

Process of Annexation.

Realizing that no time was to be lost, she hurried back Lord Cromer to Cairo, he being the one strong man of sufficient force and resolution to take charge of the land of the Nile, which he has practically ruled as British Plenipotentiary for fourteen years. His wife was dying here at the moment when it became necessary for him to return to his post. Knowing that her days were numbered, and being passionately devoted to her, he was reluctant to leave her, and wished to resign in order to remain with her to the last. With rare heroism and patriotism the dying peeress would not hear of his abandoning his post. She insisted on traveling out with him to Egypt, condemned, as she was, by the physicians at the time. She breathed her last in her husband's arms a few days after her arrival at Cairo. Such a sacrifice on the part of Lord and Lady Cromer would hardly have been necessary were not vast national interests at stake.

There is every reason to believe that the German Emperor is cognizant of this projected move on the part of Great Britain and that his approval was obtained last summer at the time of the mysterious conference between Arthur Balfour and the German Ambassador here, concerning which so much speculation prevailed. Indeed, there is every reason to believe that it is this fact which has led him at the last moment to abandon his visit to Egypt, as he might otherwise find himself at Cairo as the guest of the Sultan and of the latter's subordinate, the Khedive, at the momept when Lord Cromer was proclaiming the protectorate.

Problem of Russian Support.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

London, Nov. 2.—The Berlin correspondent of the Standard says:

"Russia has declined to support France in the Fashoda affair, fearing that a reopening of the Egyptian question would interfere with her tremendous task in China."

The War office has issued a semi-official notification in which it says it does not object to the papers announcing military and naval preparations in general terms, but points out that it would be "unpatriotic to publish specific details that might be useful to a possible foe."

There is no noticeable cessation in England's preparations, and the officials are confident of the country's ability to meet all emergencies. There were large shipments of guns, shells, and war stores to Malta and Gibraltar yesterday.

The dispatches from France announce equal activity at Toulon, Brest, Marseilles, and elsewhere.

The Rome correspondent of the Daily

Chronicle says: "France is making great preparations at Bizerta, about forty miles northwest of Tunis. Guns and ammunition arrive daily and men are strengthening the forts, working day and night. The object is said to be to cut communication between Malta and Egypt in the event of hostilities with Great Britain."

Recall of Marchand.

London, Nov. 1.—William Hayes Fisher, one of the junior Lords of the Treasury, member of Parliament for Fulham, and a ministerial whip, speaking in London this evening, said he had seen dispatches which enabled him to assert that the French government had decided to recall the Marchand mission from Fashoda.

In the course of an interview after the delivery of his speech, Mr. Fisher, on being reminded that he had said he had seen the dispatches justifying his assertion of the intention of France to withdraw Marchand, replied that he did not say that he had read them, remarking that he had been misreported.

There is little doubt, however, that either purposely or carelessly, Mr. Fisher allowed the news of the actual fact to leak out.

The Paris correspondent of the Times says: "Baron de Courcel gathered from a conversation, had after the last British Cabinet Council, that Lord Salisbury's attitude had undergone a change, the British Premier insisting that it was impossible to disregard public opinion in England and that nothing could be done until Fashoda was evacuated.

"So far as French public opinion is concerned, there is not the slightest idea of going to war for Fashoda and any government doing so would be regarded as a government of imbeciles."

The Paris correspondent of the Daily Mail says:

"France will retire from Fashoda unconditionally and without asking compensation.

Ambassador to Leave London.

"Baron de Courcel, whose term as French Ambassador in London expired long ago, but who has held on to conduct negotiations affecting Egypt, will now be recalled, and no haste will be made to appoint his successor, with a view of showing French resentment at British action, for England has almost taken the place of Germany as the object of French hatred."

The Daily Graphic says this morning: "We learn from an official source in Paris that Captain Baratier bears instructions to Major Marchand to return to Fashoda and then to withdraw his expedition in the direction of the upper Ubanghi River, north of the Congo, evacuating Fashoda and the five posts established by him east of the frontier indicated in the Anglo-German agreement.

"The Egyptian government will be invited to send troops to accompany Major Marchand as he retires from the Bahr-El-Ghazal territory, and to reoccupy the posts as they are evacuated by the French officers, thus solving the difficulty concerning Major Marchand's revictualment.

"When Major Marchand's retirement is fully accomplished, negotiations based on proposals submitted by Baron de Courcel to Great Britain will be opened. France is disposed to recognize frankly that the reconquest of Omdurman completely changes the situation as it existed when Major Marchand was instructed to proceed to the Nile. The French government will even state that, had Major Marchand been aware of the Khalifa's advance, he would not have pushed his mission so far East.

"These intentions have not yet been officially imparted to Great Britain, but they probably will be before Major Marchand's evacuation commences."

Look for a Solution.

Without going so far as the Daily Graphic, all the special dispatches from Paris to the morning papers indicate that the solution predicted by the Daily Graphic will be the one finally reached, and that, even should France sulk diplomatically, no further serious consequences are anticipated. It is not believed, however, that France will pursue the useless course of leaving her embassy in London vacant.

The acquiescence of the French people in the revision of the Dreyfus case justifies the French Cabinet in a conciliatory policy. Only as a means of withdrawing attention from internal troubles could the French government entertain the idea of risking war for Fashoda, and since there is no sign of disorders in Paris the whole situation has changed.

Menace French Colonies.

Victoria, B. C., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—At daybreak on Sunday morning H. M. S. Amphion, the fastest vessel of the British Pacific fleet, started on its long voyage to the Society Islands, where its crew is likely to have some work to do should war be declared between Great Britain and France.

The Amphion will be joined at Coquimbo by its sister ship, the Phaeton, and will be followed by Admiral Palliser's flagship, the Impericuse, the Leander, and the torpedo-boat destroyer Virago.

The dispatch of this fleet to the vicinity of a French possession may be only a "bluff" on the part of Great Britain to scare France from engaging in war, but if it is, she stands ready to back it, for the ships leaving this port are going prepared to fight. The Amphion, besides having its bunkers full of coal, had fully-stocked magazines and provisions for a nine-months' cruise. Before starting the crew hoisted aboard one of the fast torpedo boats that have been in Esquimalt for several years.

The hurried dispatch of the Amphion is not the only significant act that has recently occurred at Esquimalt. At 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon Captain Devereux, Superintendent of the dry-dock, was sent for and asked to have the docks ready for H. M. S. Leander before Monday morning. The order was quickly carried out, and early yesterday morning the Leander was docked for a general overhauling. It is said that it will follow the Amphion before the end of the week, and will also take a torpedo boat.

Under Sealed Orders.

Before that time, however, the big ship of the fleet, H. M. S. Imperieuse, will pass out to sea, but whether to follow the Amphion or only to go south along the coast is a secret known only to Admiral Palliser, as it will sail under sealed orders. It was at first intended that it should start on Thursday, but on Saturday night orders were received for the ship to be made ready earlier, which looks as if there was something serious on hand. It will leave tomorrow before noon, and, like the Amphion, goes prepared for any emergency, having since Saturday taken on board 700 tons of coal. H. M. S. Icarus will also be prepared for sea when its new crew arrives at the end of the week. This will leave Esquimalt with one ship, H. M. S. Pheasant.

The movement towards the islands of the South Pacific is said by some to have two objects, one to menace the French colonies and the other to prevent a large French battleship now there from doing any damage around British possessions.

Scotchmen Offer Their Services.

Vancouver, B. C., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—At a Halloween meeting of the St. Andrew and Caledonian societies the following cable was sent to Lord Salisbury: "Scotchmen of Vancouver, B. C., recognizing the gravity of the situation, offer to raise a regiment of 1,000 strong and place it at the disposal of Great Britain at home or abroad."

Activity at Halifax Yards.

Halifax, N. S., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—Great activity prevails in the British naval yards here. Late last night orders were received by Admiral Sir John Fisher, Commander-in-Chief of the British North American squadron, instructing him to have all his ships supplied with an extra quantity of shot and shell and additional arms.

Early this morning detachments from the war vessels were hurried ashore. A score of teams were engaged, and the labor of removing powder and ammunition from the distributing sheds began. No such activity has ever been displayed in Halifax naval circles since the Trent affair. The teams were loaded from the magazines in quick succession, and immediately after the work of distributing the ammunition among the war vessels began. Hundreds of sailors and marines were employed. Small arms of all kinds were taken from the arsenals to the vessels.

By tomorrow morning every ship will have its full complement and will be ready to advance upon the foe if required at a moment's notice. The navy and military have received orders, and Halifax, like all other British stations, will be prepared in case of trouble.

The British warship Cordelia was to have sailed today for Portsmouth to be paid off, but received unexpected orders today to proceeded to the French coast of Newfoundland. The Cordelia arrived here only last week from Newfoundland. It will replenish stores and sail tomorrow.

HANG GOV. TANNER IN EFFIGY.

Halloween Jokers Suspend the Executive at a Joliet Street Corner as "the Soldiers' Friend."

Joliet, Ill., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—Residents in the vicinity of South Center and Marion streets were given a shock this morning when they saw what was presumably the body of a man hanging from a rope suspended from the limb of one of the big trees on the first-named street. Close inspection showed that it was the effigy placed there by Halloween revelers. A placard attached to the effigy gave the following information:

JOHN R. TANNER,
THE SOLDIERS' FRIEND.

The dummy was allowed to remain there until a late hour this morning and was viewed by many people. It was finally cut down by two workmen and carried away. While it was a Halloween prank the incident is construed here as significant of the deep resentment against the Governor because of his treatment of the Third Regiment.

M'DONALD ACCUSED OF FRAUD.

President of Former Guarantee Investment Company, Once Convicted, Given a No Bill in a New Case.

George McDonald, President of the Diamond Investment company, and who, as head of the fraudulent Guarantee Investment company, was given a jail sentence by the United States Court a few years ago, came into prominence again yesterday because of charges of conspiracy to defraud made before the grand jury by Miss May Hillam. The young woman is a school teacher and lives at 2908 South Park avenue.

The issue grew out of a scheme to buy diamonds on the installment plan, and it involved in the charges made W. H. Sturgeon, also a member of the company. Miss Hillam testified that she paid the company installments amounting to $47.50. She was then unable to obtain the jewels. She was told her money was in a sinking fund and that this fund must reach a certain amount before the diamonds were forthcoming.

The grand jury, however, returned a "no bill" for both McDonald and Sturgeon, holding the controversy involved a dispute as to the construction of a contract and was a matter for the civil courts.

WILL ASK FOR INDICTMENTS.

The Rev. J. Q. A. Henry to Present Fifty Complaints to the Grand Jury Today.

Fifty complaint cases will be presented to the grand jury by the Rev. J. Q. A. Henry this morning. Twenty will be against saloonkeepers and others who maintain slot machines, ten against gamblers, fifteen against publishers and circulators of alleged immoral papers, and a dozen accusations against photographers.

Constable William Gabbins, employed by the reformer to serve the warrants, yesterday arrested John Chamberlin, 370 Dearborn street, and J. W. Hutchinson, 371 Dearborn street, for alleged selling of immoral literature. They gave bonds for their appearance Nov. 10.

JEALOUS OF THE STANDARD OIL.

Russian Paper Fears the American Company Is Working Behind a British Mask.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 1.—The Novoe Vremya expresses jealousy of the facilities granted to English companies now working in the oil fields of the Caucasus. It suggests that the American Standard Oil company "may be buying up Russian competitors at Baku behind an English mask."

You all read of Captain Kidd and Captain Morgan when you were children. Read of them and all the famous pirates of the Spanish Main in "The Buccaneers and Their Reign of Terror," beginning in THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE Nov. 6.

PROPHECY AS TO THE ELECTIONS.

Iowa Republican Leaders Claim the State by a Large Majority.

OUTLOOK FOR CONGRESS.

Democrats Are Showing Activity in All of the Doubtful Districts.

MICHIGAN'S WARM CONTEST.

Republican success in Iowa by a large majority is predicted by H. G. Millan and James E. Blythe. Mr. Blythe thinks the entire Congressional delegation will be Republican with the possible exception of the Second and Eighth District candidates. H. K. Butterfield, a Wisconsin Republican leader, looks for a decisive party victory in that State. The latest reports from Ohio are encouraging to the Republicans. The Democrats show activity in the Michigan legislative canvass.

Iowa Leaders Make Predictions.

James E. Blythe of Mason City Says the State Is Safe for the Republican Ticket, Including All or Nearly All of the Party's Congressional Candidates.

Des Moines, Ia., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—James E. Blythe of Mason City, formerly chairman of the Republican State Central committee, was in town today. In regard to the situation in the Fourth District he said: "There is little trouble in the Fourth. Mr. Haugen, the Republican candidate for Congress, will have at least 3,000 majority. There is apathy among some of the voters and a few of them put in their time growling about postoffice appointments, but I can't find any of them arguing for the Democrats.

"I think the prospect in the State at large is for Republican success, and there would be a big majority if the vote could be gotten out. In regard to Congressmen it seems that there is no danger except possibly in the Second and Eighth Districts, and I can scarcely believe that the Republicans of those districts are going to put the minor importance of a postoffice appointment over against the great importance of the present election and scratch their tickets solely because they are not satisfied with some of these appointments."

H. G. Millan of Cedar Rapids, United States District Attorney, who succeeded Mr. Blythe as chairman of the Central committee, said: "The situation in the Fifth District is satisfactory. Mr. Cousins will at least have 3,500 majority, and I believe the figures will be considerably higher than that. The district is well organized and a good percentage of the vote will be cast. As to the State I think there will be a bigger vote than the Republican leaders are figuring on. I am of the opinion that there will be more votes cast this year than there were last fall and I think the Republican State ticket will have a handsome majority."

Positive Sentiment in Wisconsin.

Chairman Butterfield of the Fifth Congressional District Looks for a Decisive Republican Victory — Barney's Reelection by a Large Majority Is Predicted.

Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 1.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In my opinion all indications point to a decisive Republican victory in Wisconsin. I believe Congressman Barney will have nearly 5,000 plurality in the Fifth Congressional District. The only county which will give a majority against him is Ozaukee. The sentiment so emphatically pronounced two years ago in favor of the gold standard is unchanged. Confidence in Republican success will keep many Republicans from the polls, and it may be that the Republican majority in the district will be smaller than in 1896 owing to that fact.

H. K. BUTTERFIELD,
Chairman Republican Congressional Committee, Fifth District.

Doubtful Minnesota District.

Chairman Brown Thinks the Chances Favor the Democratic Candidate for Congress in the First—Reports of Disaffection Among the Republicans.

St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 1.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Judging from the past it would be fair to guess that the Republicans will carry the First District, but sometimes the unexpected happens, as in the case of Judge Wilson and Captain Harris, both Democrats, who carried this district within the last twelve years, against as large an adverse majority as exists here today. The Democrats have a candidate who is a man of character and ability, the party is united, harmonious, and sanguine of success. On the contrary, the Republicans are somewhat disturbed by, as some allege, unfair distribution of federal patronage. That a reaction from the vote of 1896 is quite manifest in favor of the Democrats is conceded by everybody. WM. BROWN,
Chairman First District Democratic Congressional Committee.

Michigan's Legislative Struggle.

Democrats Making Stout Claims Regarding the Prospects of Their Candidates for the Senate—Some Burrows Men Who Are Conceded to Have Excellent Chances of Success.

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—The Democratic State committee claims eight Senators in this part of the State. It is thought that John J. Perren will beat Richert in the First District, and George F. Monaghan is scheduled to defeat John A. Mathews in the Third District. Judge Miller, they claim, has an even chance with Albert Stoll in the Second, but it is conceded that Senator McGraw will win in the Fourth.

They don't claim they will beat Flood, Latimer, and Maitland, the three Burrows men, whom Pingree wished defeated for renomination, but say they will knock out the railroad men in the other districts.

Republicans Confident of Ohio.

They Laugh at Democratic Claims with Reference to Congressional Candidates—Hot Contest in the Columbus District—Lentz Likely to Be Defeated.

Columbus, O., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—The claims of the Democratic managers that they will make Congressional gains in this State are laughed at by the Republicans. Chairman Daugherty says the Republicans will carry every one of the districts now represented by Republicans, and, in addition, the Third and Twelfth Districts, defeating the present Democratic members, Messrs. Brenner and Lentz. The fight in the Twelfth (Columbus) District will be the hottest in the State. There is much opposition to Lentz, but he has a normal majority of 3,000 votes in the district and may pull through. The consensus of views in regard to the result in the State is that Secretary of State Kinney and the entire Republican State ticket will be elected by not less than 25,000 majority.

SOLDIERS VOTING IN CAMP.

New York Volunteers Not Yet Mustered Out Casting Their Ballots in Pennsylvania.

Camp Meade, Middletown, Pa., Nov. 1.—An election is being held in the Two Hundred and Second New York Regiment today for State and district offices. The Two Hundred and First will vote tomorrow and the Two Hundred and Third on Thursday.

Polls were opened at 8 o'clock this morning in the Two Hundred and Second's camp and four inspectors chosen by each company to inspect the election.

Major G. W. Hobbs, representing the New York Secretary of State, has supplied each company with poll books and ballots. The ballots contain all the headings that any soldier may require, although he must paste or write the names of the candidates.

An official list of all the candidates has been posted by Major Hobbs in a conspicuous place in each regimental camp.

After the polls close the ballots will be sealed and sent to the Secretary of State at Albany. He will in turn transmit them to the County Clerks of the various districts represented by the soldiers. These clerks will send the ballots to the district inspectors to be included in the returns of the several districts.

Official Prohibition Vote in Canada.

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 1.—Official figures on the recent vote taken throughout Canada on the question of prohibition were given out by the State department today. The majority in favor of prohibition is 13,884. Only 22 per cent of those entitled to vote cast their ballots for prohibition.

Political Notes.

Senator Shelby M. Cullom spoke at Peoria last night on national issues, pointing out the benefits of expansion and dealing at length with conditions in Hawaii.

In an open letter Dr. James L. Bevans, who was assistant surgeon, First Illinois, yesterday renounced Democracy and resolved to support the administration.

W. J. Calhoun in an address at Princeton, Ill., last night declared it to be essential to the welfare of the country that the Republican majority in Congress be preserved.

Representative R. R. Hitt opened the Republican campaign in Stevenson County at Lena last night, dealing with national issues and urging the voters to support the administration.

Representative George W. Prince spoke at Kewanee, Ill., last night, upholding Republican principles and urging the voters to cast their ballots for continued prosperity.

An audience of 8,000 people listened to an address by Senator Foraker of Ohio in Minneapolis last night, in which he declared the nation, in view of the problems resulting from war, must stand by the administration.

Governor Shaw of Iowa addressed Washington, Ia., voters last night, answering the assertion that the Democrats are entitled to part of the credit for the victory over Spain, but are in no way responsible for the management of the war.

Preparing for Flower Show.

Superintendent Willis N. Rudd and a small army of workmen took possession of the two lower floors and basement of the big Edson Keith building, Wabash avenue and Monroe street, yesterday and commenced the work of preparing for the annual chrysanthemum and flower show that begins next Tuesday and continues through the week. Entries will be received today:

HIS UNWELCOME LEGACY.

How Mr. Armstrong Overcame Inherited Gout and Rheumatism with Warner's Safe Cure.

In the good old days when torture was employed to loosen the tongues of stubborn witnesses, water was sometimes allowed to fall, drop by drop, upon the victim's forehead. After a short time the pain passed all endurance, and the witness was willing to tell all he knew; perhaps more. A memory of this barbarity still lingers in our word gout, which is of French origin and means, literally, a drop. Certainly the agony of the disease is comparable with that of the old torture.

"I inherited gout from my father," says G. Archibald Armstrong of 4507 Germantown avenue, Philadelphia, "but my doctor was always able to keep the disease within bounds until five years ago when, after a fight with la grippe, I had what the physician called muscular rheumatism. For hours at a time I could not raise my arm more than a few inches. My feet swelled and turned purple. Ointments and liniments only irritated the burning flesh. I could not bear the weight of the lightest bed clothes on my feet. The swelling had extended to my thighs, and my family were getting anxious about me, when a valued friend insisted that my kidneys were at fault and persuaded me to try Warner's Safe Cure.

"The swelling began to subside within forty-eight hours, but the third bottle of Safe Cure was consumed before I felt myself on the way to recovery. I realized at last that I had a certain remedy against my old enemy, gout, and that the Safe Cure was cleaning my system of every trace of rheumatic poison.

"This was five years ago. Since that time I have been exposed to all sorts of weather, but I keep well, and have almost forgotten that such a thing as gout or rheumatism ever ailed me."

It is the business of the kidneys to take from the blood a substance called urate of soda, which forms tiny, sharp-edged crystals, hard as granite and poisonous as a rattlesnake's bite, although slow in action. When the kidneys are diseased the blood deposits these death-laden crystals where circulation is slowest—in the toes, the joints and the ears. The sharp edges cut into the flesh. That is what makes the maddening pain of rheumatism and gout. Mr. Armstrong's friend was right. The kidneys were at fault, and when Warner's Safe Cure had strengthened them the unwelcome legacy of gout was driven away.

What a pity it is that men should suffer, when relief is almost as close, to them as their shadows!

ZANGWILL ON THE JEWS.

AUTHOR LECTURES IN CHICAGO ON "THE CHILDREN OF THE GHETTO."

Delineates the Character of the Hebrew as Shaped by His Privations and Persecutions—What This Race Has Done for the World—Speaker Appears at the Kehilath Anshe Maariv Synagogue Before a Large Audience.

In a lecture on "The Children of the Ghetto," delivered before 1,500 interested listeners last evening in the temple of the Jewish congregation Kehilath Anshe Maariv, Israel Zangwill traced the history of the Jewish race from the time of the beginning of the persecutions of the Jews in Europe to the present day, and in brief excursions from his theme carried his audience back to ages more remote, picturing the scenes, the customs, and the religious beliefs in which the complex character of the modern Jew had its beginnings. Without criticising or accusing of intentional injustice those who entertain prejudices against the Jews, he defended the Jewish character and explained the manner in which misapprehensions have arisen concerning it.

The arrangements for the event in the synagogue at Thirty-third street and Indiana avenue were in charge of Herman Baker. After an organ prelude the lecturer was led upon the platform by Rabbi M. P. Jacobson and introduced in a brief speech.

Mr. Zangwill's entrance was greeted with applause and again when he rose to speak he was compelled to wait for some time till the applause was stilled. He spoke in an easy, conversational manner, his address being enlivened by numerous touches of wit and humorous stories that provoked smiles and laughter.

The Ghetto ages, the speaker said, had been the dark ages of Judaism, extending over the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries, "the only" centuries in the world's history in which the Jews did not dominate the intellectual world." But even during these centuries the Jews had been leaders in a movement of great importance to the later developments of civilization, in serving as purveyors of news and in laying the foundations for modern commerce. The latter, he said, would have been impossible if the Jewish church had retained its old belief that the lending of money was a sin.

Where the Jew Has Excelled.

"In the popular idea of the Jew," said Mr. Zangwill, "two thoughts are prominent. One is that the Jew lends money and wins it back; the other that he sells and buys old clothes. But the Jew, as old as time, has seen everything, has been everything—except Pope. And once he came near being that. In commerce, in war, in science, and in letters, and in the domain of philosophy the Jew has excelled. I met Colonel Theodore Roosevelt a short time ago and he told me that the Jews in his regiment were among its bravest men. [Applause.]

"But whence have come the conceptions of the character of the Jew and his personal attributes that are now traditional? Perhaps among English-speaking people no other factor has had as much to do with determining those ideas as Shakspeare's creations in the characters of Shylock and Jessica. Shylock was rich and Jessica was beautiful, therefore every Jew must be rich and every Jewess beautiful. I wish it were so. [Laughter.]

"But this is not all. The Jew is not only rich, but he is a type of degradation, while the Jewess is the type of all that is most romantic. And where did Shakspeare get his ideas of the Jew? In all probability he never saw one. From 1290 till 1665 the Jews were excluded from England. It seems probable his Shylock and Jessica had their origin in Genesis, and that his story of the pound of flesh was borrowed from the Persian legends.

"Doubtless Dickens' bad Jew, Fagin, has helped in forming the common estimate of the Jew. I am reminded of the story of a lion's cub that saw many paintings of Samson tearing a lion asunder, and asked his lioness mother why there were no pictures of lions tearing men to pieces. The reply was: 'We lions have no painters.' Even so the Jews have been written about, generally by people of other races.

"I doubt if the Christian novelist even yet has grasped the truth that there are two distinct kinds of Jews, the Spanish and the German Jews—different in language, in traditions, and in many traits.

"It may be considered, in view of subsequent history, that in spite of the persecutions and unjust prejudices of which the Jews were the victims in the dark ages, their enforced seclusion was their salvation as a race. In 1349 the gravest charge was laid against the Jews when they were accused of causing the black plague by poisoning the wells. That fewer of them died from the plague than of other peoples strengthened the belief, and thousands of the Jews were killed for not dying of the plague."

Seclusion Develops Peculiar Faith.

The speaker held that the prejudice that impelled the Jews to seclude themselves had developed their peculiar religious faith, stimulated domestic affection, and brought out the characteristics which have persisted as distinctively racial traits; that opposition had given them cunning and made them better able to endure when in more open and less unfriendly competition with other peoples.

In connection with an account of the discovery of America by Columbus, an expedition which he said had been financed by Jews, the speaker announced a more important discovery had been made—that of tobacco. He told a story of a young Jew who had been reprimanded for smoking a cigar after a Sabbath feast, in defiance of the law against kindling any fire on the Sabbath, and who retorted that this regulation might form part of the laws of Moses, but Moses didn't know anything about cigars.

The relation of the Jews to the upbuilding of America was further touched upon. Many Jewish refugees from Spain, he said, had found homes in Amsterdam and other cities of Holland, the country where all seekers for liberty from persecution found sympathy. They had become stockholders, many of them, in the West India company, and helped to develop the commerce of the Western Hemisphere.

The lecturer then gave descriptions of many of the noted Ghettos of the old world, the places in which the Jews, driven into seclusion by persecution and adverse prejudice, had kept alive their traditions and perpetuated their race distinct and separate from alien blood.

Dirty Ghetto in Rome.

The Roman Ghetto, comprising two narrow streets on the left bank of the Tiber, was said to be divided into two parts, the less dirty and the more dirty. Here the people were subjected to many restrictions. While their numbers grew their territory did not, and they were bound by rigid laws. One was that they should have no funeral processions and no inscriptions on their tombstones. The latter, the speaker said, doubtless saved a great deal of lying.

"Some of the abuses against the Jews," he went on, "from time to time were abolished for a consideration—always for a consideration. Many people have the idea the Jews always have been extortioners and that they have grown immensely wealthy from usury. There is another side to this. Wherever the Jews have been under the power of monarchs they have been compelled to pay immense tribute for safety. They have been sponges by which Kings have sopped up the wealth of the people, only to squeeze it out into their own coffers. The sponge got only what could not be squeezed out."

Mr. Zangwill gave the derivation of the word ghetto as coming from the Italian word "ghetta," the name of a cannon foundry near which the first ghetto in Italy was established.

Future of the Race.

As to the future of the race he said:

"But will the Jew survive the Ghetto? The future of the Jew is one of the riddles of the Sphinx. The Ghetto through their dark times bound them together. Now that the persecutions have been relinquished and they are less secluded that bond is not as strong. The deprivations of the Ghetto life made the Jew undersized physically, but served other better ends."

Mr. Zangwill concluded by reciting one of his poems, "The Jew's Friday Night," in the meter of "The Cotter's Saturday Night," by Robert Burns, which won him great applause.

After the lecture a reception was given the speaker at the Lakeside club by members of the Lecture committee and directors of the congregation.

At 5:30 p. m. today Rabbi M. P. Jacobson will give a dinner for Mr. Zangwill. Among the guests will be, also, the following:

Hamlin Garland,	Opie Read.
Will Payne.	Israel Cowen.
Herbert Hart.	Dr. Julius Wise.
Herman L. Reiwich.	L. K. Friedman.

This evening Mr. Zangwill lectures before the Twentieth Century club.

HEROISM AT LEECH LAKE.

General Bacon's Report of Fight with Minnesota Indians Recommends Rewards.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 1.—General Bacon, who commanded the United States forces at the recent Indian battle at Leech Lake, Minn., has sent a detailed report of the action to Adjutant General Corbin.

General Bacon relates in succession all that took place from the time troops reached Sugar Point, practically as already reported.

He praises the conduct of Brevet Major M. C. Wilkinson, who was killed in the action, and says he cannot too strongly express his admiration for the bravery and judgment of Second Lieutenant Penny Ross, Acting Assistant Surgeon Herbert J. Harris, U. S. A.; First Sergeant Thomas Kelly, Company E; and Private Oscar Burkard of the Hospital Corps.

He says Burkard is deserving of a medal honor.

United States Marshal O'Connor is commended for his assistance in sending supplies and ammunition.

General Bacon then reviews the subsequent events, ending with the surrender of all save two of the Indians wanted, and closes as follows:

"From all obtainable information these Chippewa Indians have long complained of the disposition of timber on their reservation; they also claimed to have experienced much suffering by reason of promiscuous arrests among them by United States Deputy Marshals.

"It is believed that they have been for more than a year preparing to resist the United States authorities, accumulating ammunition, dancing, and getting ready after their own fashion for war, and when my detachment of seventy-seven soldiers reached their almost inaccessible holes they made their one desperate effort.

"I further believe that the result of that fight prevented the Bear Islanders from being reinforced by large numbers of neighboring Indians and saved northern Minnesota from a long and costly Indian war."

ARE WEDDED IN WISCONSIN.

Miss Elvira Cooper of Evanston Becomes the Wife of Herbert Withington of Chicago.

Baraboo, Wis., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—At the Trinity Episcopal Church in this city at 2 o'clock this afternoon Miss Elvira Cooper, a prominent society young woman of Evanston, Ill., and Herbert Withington of Chicago were united in marriage. The church was elaborately decorated with plants and flowers. The ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Mr. Barnes, was attended only by relatives and a few intimate friends. After a reception to the guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Withington, Mr. and Mrs. Withington departed at 4:30 p. m. in a special coach for Chicago and thence to their home, 835 Madison street, Evanston. Those present from out of town were Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Vilas, Mrs. A. C. Bidd, Mrs. P. H. Huston, Miss Childs, Evanston, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Cooper, Edgewood, Ill.; Mrs. Huston, Austin, Ill.; Mrs. E. W. Childs, Norwood Park, Ill.

Miss Cooper was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Cooper, 1002 Benson avenue, Evanston. Mr. Withington was formerly of Buenos Ayres, Argentina. The wedding was in some sense a secret, though no effort was made to keep it so. Announcement cards have already been sent out, however.

STARTS FROM NEW HOLLAND.

New Chicago Road to Leave the Main Line of the St., L., P. and N. Near Peoria.

Peoria, Ill., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—The news of the Chicago extension of the St. Louis, Peoria and Northern railroad reveals the far-reaching plans of the projectors. The present plan is to leave the main line at New Holland, about twenty miles south of here, and run in as nearly a straight line as possible to Chicago. This, it is held, will give the shortest line between Chicago and St. Louis.

The attempt to secure an independent terminal in this city will now be pushed, and work has already been begun on a bridge two miles below the city.

A dozen lines have been run between here and Clinton, Ia., the best has been chosen, and the steel for the entire distance is already stored at Pekin.

Cupid's Lasso.

Its the way of the world. Cupid discovers a man and a maid putting their heads together in a confidential way. The little frontiersman throws his lasso over them and there you are: two people are made more or less happy for life. If she is a bright, healthy, cheerful wife they will be more and more happy as the years go on. If she is weak and ailing and incapable there won't be much happiness for either of them.

A woman makes a grave mistake who enters upon the obligations and trials of married life handicapped by physical weakness or disease. It is her duty to be in the best possible condition to support the duties of wifehood and motherhood.

If every young woman who knows of or suspects any unhealthy condition in her physical make-up would seek competent professional advice she would save herself much future mortification and misery. Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute of Buffalo, N. Y., gladly answers confidential correspondence from women free of charge and gives careful fatherly and professional advice, to suit the individual case.

He has, for thirty years been recognized as among the most eminent of living specialists in the treatment of diseases peculiar to women. His "Favorite Prescription" is the only proprietary remedy in the world designed by an authorized, educated physician specifically to cure female troubles. His great thousand-page illustrated book the "Common Sense Medical Adviser" will be sent free for 21 one-cent stamps *to pay the cost of mailing only.* For 31 stamps a heavier cloth covered copy will be sent.

Barbara A. Mudd, of Indiancreek, Monroe Co., Mo., writes: "I am very thankful for what Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription did for me. I was all broken down from nervous prostration, but since taking your medicine I have had more relief than from all the doctors. Your 'Favorite Prescription' did me a world of good."

The quick constipation-cure — Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. Never gripe. Acc...

No bouquets, p'ease!

There's style, elegance, and ornamentation enough for most men in our R., P. & Co.'s Top Coats.

As for Winter Overcoats and Suits, the swell Dressers and the quiet dressers are all provided for in this ample assortment.

Yes! they're absolutely all-wool and fast colored fabrics, *guaranteed* if Rogers, Peet & Co.'s name is on them.

"Your money back if you're not satisfied" is our way of making this guaranty good.

R., P. & Co.'s Winter Overcoats, $15 to $40.
R., P. & Co.'s Business Suits, $15 to $35.
R., P. & Co.'s Dress Suits, $25 to $40.

F. M. ATWOOD,
N. W. Cor. Madison and Clark sts.

BRITISH AND FRENCH FLEETS IN EUROPEAN WATERS.

The above clearly shows the position of the British and French fleets in Europe. Ships in reserve and the enormous number of French torpedo boats, ready for sea at short notice in the "défense mobile," are not included on the map, except in the case of Corsica and Bizerta.

The French fleets are inclosed in a wavy line; the British in a straight line.

France has in reserve in the Mediterranean, at Toulon, three battleships, which ordinarily are used to train gunners, and answer to our gunnery ships. These have crews on board. She has also in reserve seven second class battleships, all at Toulon, four cruisers, and a large number of torpedo boats.

England has in reserve in the Mediterranean an old muzzle-loader ironclad at Malta and an old cost defense ship at Gibraltar. The distribution of the British Mediterranean fleet varies from day to day and is not absolutely known. The above is a general approximation.

In home waters England has eleven battleships in reserve. At both Devonport and Portsmouth there are two; at Holyhead, Milford Haven, Greenock, Berehaven, Queenstown, the Nore, and Queensferry, one. There are four cruisers and eight torpedo gunboats in reserve, and two large cruisers of the newest construction undergoing trials. There are some thirty destroyers completed in the various ports.

France has in the north four old coast defense ships and two other battleships, with four cruisers and a large number of torpedo boats in reserve.—London Mail.

WANT STRAIGHT TICKET VOTED.

Republican Leaders Bending Their Energies to Prevent Scratching.

WILL AVOID MISTAKES.

Sample Ballots Issued Showing How One Mark Will Suffice.

DON'T FEAR TALK OF TRADES

To avoid mistakes by voters interested in the reelection of the Republican Congressmen Chairman John M. Smyth has sent out notice that the surest plan will be to vote the straight Republican ticket. From now until election day the campaign cry will be to put a cross in the circle at the top of the ticket headed "Republican" and let it go at that. Sample ballots were distributed last night and this is the order in which the tickets appear:

Republican.
Democratic.
People's.
Prohibition Socialist Labor.
Independent Anti-Machine.
Independent Republican.
Independent Democratic.

There has been much talk recently about offers made by the Democrats to trade votes on Congressmen for Republican support for their county candidates. It is said that in several localities this scheme has secured something of a foothold and unless it is stopped may cause trouble on election day. The Republican campaign managers say, however, that they are satisfied no such promises have been made by any man working under their direction. They insist that every good Republican will vote his party ticket, not only because he will thereby indorse President McKinley's administration, but because the candidates are better men than the Democratic nominees. At the same time their reports show there is a large number of voters who want to support the Republican Congressmen, but care nothing about the other offices. In order to do this it will be necessary for them to search carefully through the list of names to find the nominee and then mark a cross in the square opposite his name. Examination of ballots in past elections has shown that intelligent persons made mistakes in attempting to vote a "split" ticket.

It is assumed, too, by Republican leaders that every man who desires the reelection of the Congressmen will want also to assist in electing the Republican State Senators, as they will vote for United States Senator in 1901.

So the surest guard against mistakes, they say, will be to vote the Republican ticket straight. Only one marking will be necessary—to put a cross in the Republican circle. It is the first on the ballot. Persons not thoroughly acquainted with the law often give false instructions in telling how to mark a "split" ticket.

The women's specimen ballot was issued yesterday. It is a foot long and four inches wide. The Republican candidates for trustees of the University of Illinois head the document, followed by the Democratic, Peoples' Prohibition, and Socialist-Labor tickets.

MARQUETTE MEETING TONIGHT.

Senator Foraker Will Speak at the Auditorium Theater—Will Arrive This Afternoon.

Republican campaign interest is centered largely in tonight's meeting at the Auditorium Theater under the auspices of the Marquette club. The members of that organization will attend in a body. Senator Foraker will be the principal speaker. He placed William McKinley in nomination for President at the St. Louis convention and his speech then aroused great enthusiasm.

From 7:30 to 8:15 o'clock Phinney's band will play patriotic music. Tickets are being distributed, but seats will not be reserved after 8 o'clock, when the public will be permitted to occupy all vacant seats.

Senator Foraker will arrive in Chicago from St. Paul at 2:30 p. m. and will be met at the train by a committee which will escort him to the Auditorium Hotel. George L. Douglas or President E. G. Pauling will preside at the meeting.

SENATOR CULLOM IN THE FIGHT.

He Will Speak Tonight on North Side and Tomorrow Evening in Evanston.

Senator Cullom will speak tonight at Lincoln Turner Hall, Sheffield and Diversey avenues, and tomorrow night at Evanston. Efforts are being made by the Democrats to show that his Evanston speech will be a plea for the reelection of John Humphrey. The anti-Humphrey people, however, say they have no fear of such a result.

On Saturday night the Hamilton club will hold its last meeting of the campaign at Central Music Hall. Congressman Cousins of Iowa will be the principal speaker.

C. E. Randall, a Republican nominee for Assessor, was notified by George Thompson yesterday that his candidacy had been indorsed by Typographical union No. 16 and that the members would work for his election.

TALKS TO MANY WAGE EARNERS

E. J. Magerstadt Says the Great Majority Will Vote the Republican Ticket Next Tuesday.

E. J. Magerstadt, Republican nominee for Sheriff, said yesterday that he had visited hundreds of industrial establishments, talked with the employés, and was convinced that most of them will vote the Republican ticket.

"Everywhere I have been," he said, "laboring men told me they had not forgotten the hard times of two and three years ago, when there was no work for them. Now factories are running full time or overtime, and the men are earning good wages.

"This change has given them confidence in the Republican party, and they are going to vote that ticket."

COUNTY REGISTRATION LIGHT.

Evanston's Polling Lists Now Include Nearly 4,000 Names—Voters Can Be Sworn In.

Registration in the country towns yesterday was not so large as expected. The returns from Evanston show that less than 500 names were added to the polling lists, making the total number nearly 4,000. It is expected by the politicians there, however, that at least 500 more than that number will vote, as those not registered can swear in their votes.

The total registration by wards in Evanston, with two precincts missing, is as follows:

Ward.	Men.	Women.	Ward.	Men.	Women.
1	638	17	6	550	6
2	586	29	7	659	57
3	327	6			
4	297	7	Totals.	3,571	112
5	514	11			

The missing precincts are in the Third and Fourth Wards.

Will Support Belknap for Congress.

At the regular meeting of the St. Boniface Union Soldiers' Monumental and Memorial association it was resolved to indorse and request all members and soldiers, as well as the public in general to give their earnest support to H. R. Belknap for Congress

FALLS ON CABLE'S NECK.

"BUCK" HINRICHSEN OVERCOME BY RETURN OF THE PRODIGAL.

Welcomed Back into the Democratic Fold at the State Committee Headquarters After Being Read Out of the Party for Failing to Accept the Free Silver Plank—Committee Depends on Him to Refill Its Empty Treasury.

Ben T. Cable appeared at the Democratic State headquarters yesterday and was received after the fashion of the prodigal son. The committeemen would have killed the fatted calf for him had they had one, and he really needed it, but as the next best thing "Buck" Hinrichsen fell on his neck and wept and declared the rejoicing all felt over the return of the wandering one exceeded that of the ninety and nine who had never strayed from the fold.

Cable himself made a sort of a public confession of faith, and although the enthusiasts who declare that free silver is the sole test of Democratic faith may find fault with it, the committeemen who are in sore distress for some ready cash and expect Cable to get it for them announced that it was all that could be desired.

"I am with the ticket from top to bottom," said Cable, "in spite of the free silver plank." And again:

"I approve of everything in the Democratic platform except one, and there is but one thing in the Republican platform I believe in, so I must be a Democrat."

Then it was whispered that perhaps in the near future the Democratic plank he disapproved of might be thrown out and every one looked wise and said nothing. That sentiment would not do for public utterance just now.

Finally Cable was shown the platform of the Monticello club, which he was invited to join, and he said it was "satisfactory if a trifle socialistic," and it was declared his regeneration was complete.

"There is no future for Cable in the Republican party," says Hinrichsen in explanation, "and although he may not agree with all the Democratic platform he does not agree with any of the Republican. So he has come back to his old home."

The explanation for the Democratic rejoicing over the return, however, is capable of an easy explanation. The Democratic State committee at present is hopelessly bankrupt. It not only has no money, but it does not know where it is going to get any. Candidate Dunlap has not been able to give it more than office expenses and there are no other contributors.

Cable is its only chance to get any money. He is not only a generous contributor himself, but his associates are men who have money, and were he to pass the hat something bigger than nickels and dimes might drop.

ALTGELD SPEAKS IN CHICAGO.

Talks to the Democrats of the Seventh and Nineteenth Wards at Metropolitan Hall.

John P. Altgeld spoke last night at Metropolitan Hall, Twelfth and Jefferson streets, and the Democrats of the Seventh and Nineteenth Wards turned out liberally to hear him. Senator Mahoney preceded Mr. Altgeld, speaking briefly in favor of the entire Democratic ticket.

Mr. Altgeld insisted that it was the duty of every one believing in the principles of the Democratic party to vote the ticket straight, notwithstanding bad men might be on it. No hope could be expected from the Republicans in department store legislation, and Democrats should be sent to the Legislature.

POLITICAL MEETINGS TODAY.

Where Republican and Democratic Speakers Will Expound Party Doctrine in Chicago and Vicinity.

Republican meetings will be held in Chicago today and tonight as follows:

Marquette club—130 Washington street. Noon meeting.

Hamilton club—179 Monroe street. Noon meeting. Speakers: George W. Miller, E. C. Lindley, O. F. Berry.

Arlington Heights—8 p. m. Speakers: Theodore Stimming, J. W. Phillips, I. T. Greenacre.

Homewood, Ill.—Village Hall. Speakers: W. M. Copeland, Gale E. Demming, F. F. Douglas.

Mammoth Tent—Thirty-fifth street and Archer avenue. Speakers: Senator William E. Mason, Congressman H. R. Belknap.

Mammoth Tent—Twentieth and Brown streets. Speaker: Congressman William Lorimer.

Second Ward—Quinn Chapel, Twenty-fourth street and Wabash avenue. Speakers: P. H. O'Donnell, Congressman H. R. Belknap, E. H. Wright, M. L. Martin, B. W. Arnett, E. J. Magerstadt.

Fifth Ward—Republican headquarters, 2520 Wentworth avenue. Speakers: Congressman H. R. Belknap, E. Bernard Anderson, A. E. Ebert, A. J. Kettering, C. M. Moore, D. J. May, S. H. Trude.

Eighth Ward—338 West Fourteenth street, speakers, C. M. Moore, Sol Simon, H. A. Hirschel, Arthur Friedman, V. V. Hunt, David Kallis.

Ninth Ward—Doerner's Hall, Fourteenth and Loomis streets, speakers, William H. Tatge, Miles Kehoe, Congressman D. W. Mills, E. J. Magerstadt, Hugo Pam.

Tenth Ward—St. Pius' Hall, Twenty-fourth and Leavitt streets, speakers, C. M. Moore, Captain J. P. Coan, Miles Kehoe, J. R. Newcomer, John F. Varley. Barz's Hall, 875 West Twenty-first street, Theodore Stimming, F. F. Douglas, J. R. Newcomer, John F. Varley, F. R. Pratt, Viskoc's Hall, 1000 West Eighteenth street, speakers, S. W. Haremski, Frank Lubowicki, Victor Pijenowski, V. V. Hunt, Otto Fuest.

Eleventh Ward—491 West Van Buren street, speakers, Congressman George E. White, John J. Morrison, E. K. Walker, F. F. Sheridan.

Twelfth Ward—Republican headquarters, Madison street and Hoyne avenue, speakers, Judge Joseph B. Roberts of Cairo, Ill., Congressman D. M. Mills, W. A. Foster, Dr. E. P. Noel, George B. Wright, Philip Knopf, J. R. Newcomer.

Twenty-fourth Ward—Republican headquarters, 258 North Clark street, speakers, E. H. Wright, T. T. Allain, H. Rathbone.

Twenty-fifth Ward—Lincoln Turner Hall, 1351 Diversey boulevard, speakers, Senator Shelby M. Cullom, Congressman George E. Foss, Congressman Henry Sherman Boutell.

Twenty-seventh Ward—Bassler's Pavilion, 2634 Milwaukee avenue, speakers, O. R. Chilblom, Spencer Kimball, Fred Hanson, Herman Briedt.

Thirtieth Ward—Cohen's Hall, Fifty-first street and Homan avenue, speakers, J. J. McChane, B. F. Mosley, M. J. Carney, E. C. Fitch. Elks' Hall, 1148 West Sixty-third street, speakers, Charles S. Deneen, John Hoffenkamp, A. G. Anderson, Henry Hartman, H. T. Fulton, P. J. Callahan.

Thirty-fourth Ward—Green's Hall, West Fullman, speakers, Congressman James R. Mann, G. W. Miller, Captain H. Dorsey Patton, James C. Irwin, P. J. Cahill, Sidney McCloud, William Mayhew, C. N. Goodenow, J. B. Math, W. E. Kern.

Auditorium—Under auspices of Marquette club, 8 p. m., speaker, Senator J. B. Foraker of Ohio.

Democratic meetings announced for today and this evening are:

Third Ward—Douglas Hall, Indiana avenue and Thirty-fifth street. Speakers: Mayor Carter H. Harrison, S. A. Douglas, Judge Philip Stein, Jonas Hutchinson, Robert Redfield, Thomas Gahan, George Kersten, F. E. Eldred, R. B. Orkan, M. J. Devine.

Seventh Ward—Metropolitan Hall, Jefferson and O'Brien streets. Speakers: Judge Philip Stein, H. M. Shabad.

Ninth Ward—Handball Court, Twelfth and Loomis streets. Speakers: Robert Cantwell, Thomas Cusack, William Condon, W. J. Pringle.

Tenth Ward—Kiacel Hall, Nineteenth and Leavitt streets. Speakers: C. Porter Johnson, M. J. Maloney, John P. Altgeld, Thomas Gahan, George Kersten, F. E. Eldred, Frank Comerford, C. R. Candus, John Czekala.

Tenth Ward—Novotny's Hall, West Twenty-second and Troy streets. Speakers: John P. Altgeld, C. Porter Johnson, Thomas Gahan, George Kersten, F. E. Eldred, Daniel Donahoe, J. J. Brown, C. R. Jandus, John Czekala.

Twelfth Ward—People's Institute, Van Buren and Leavitt streets. Speakers: Mayor Harrison, H. S. Taylor, T. E. Ryan, Thomas Gahan, George Kersten, F. E. Eldred, J. C. Strain, Thomas Cusack, F. E. Sullivan.

Fourteenth Ward—Schoolhouse, Iowa street, between Fairfield and Washburn avenues. Speakers: W. F. A. Bernamer, R. J. Finn.

Fifteenth Ward—Scheer's Hall, 293 Clybourn place. Speakers: L. Saltiel, J. C. Strain, J. J. Gray, John Nowicki.

Thirteenth Ward—Kedzie avenue and Fulton street. Speakers: William P. Black, Thomas Gahan, George Kersten, F. E. Eldred, Quinn O'Brien, J. C. Martin, W. J. Danforth. St. Malachi's Hall—Western avenue and Walnut street. Speakers: Mayor Harrison, Thomas Gahan, George Kersten, F. E. Eldred.

Nineteenth Ward—Curtiss Hall, Halsted and Congress streets. Speakers: E. R. Ryan, J. J. Brown, Patrick Morris, J. Courtney, J. Dockery, E. Rohrig, J. J. O'Rourke, J. J. Gray, H. Stuckart, William Prentiss, H. O. Nourse.

Twentieth Ward—Aldene's Hall, 167 Center street. Speakers: James Todd, D. E. Sullivan, Emil Hoechster, V. H. Perkins, J. J. Gray, W. J. Luddy, W. J. Stapleton.

Twenty-eighth Ward—Connery's Pavilion, South Fortieth avenue and Madison street. Speakers: E. Meyer, J. H. Copeland, H. M. Shabad, H. T. Wright.

Twenty-ninth Ward—Gibbon's Handball Court, 615 Root street. Speakers: C. Porter Johnson, Thomas Carey, M. McInerney, L. Richardson.

Thirtieth Ward—Democratic headquarters, 6018 Wentworth avenue. Speakers: Miles J. Devine, J. B. McDonald, D. D. Curley, Henry Stuckart, C. S. Thornton, J. S. Engle.

Thirty-fourth Ward—Roseland Hall, Michigan avenue and One Hundred and Eleventh street. Speakers: M. V. Gannon, P. D. Knight, T. A. Foley, J. M. McDonald, James Murphy, W. S. McComas.

Oak Park—Prairie Club Hall, Kenilworth avenue and South boulevard. Speakers: William Prentiss, P. E. O'Neill.

Harvey, Ill.—Democratic headquarters. Speakers: E. O. Cooley, W. A. Lantz, T. G. McElligott, D. R. Smith.

ADMITS FALSITY OF SEWER YARNS.

John Peters, Special Inter Ocean Employe, Confesses Under Oath.

CAUGHT BY CONTRACTORS

Threat of Prosecution for Blackmail Follows Interview with Pound.

SAYS HE WAS PAID $6 A DAY.

John Peters, a bricklayer who is known among his intimates by the nickname of "Dutch Pete," has been employed by the Inter Ocean of late to furnish it information on which various articles showing alleged faulty sewer construction have been written. For this service Peters was paid a contract price of $6 a day.

Lately he has been in communication with sewer contractors, when, according to their stories, he has demanded money as the price for silence regarding their work in the columns of the Inter Ocean, and yesterday, after being threatened with prosecution for blackmailing, he signed an affidavit saying the information he had given the paper had no foundation in fact and was entirely imaginary.

Peters Confesses Under Oath.

The affidavit is as follows:

"Office of Cogan & Pound, Civil Engineers and Contractors, 91 Metropolitan Block, Chicago, State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.:

"John Peters, being personally sworn, says that he is now and has been continuously ever since the 28th of September, 1898, in the employ of the Inter Ocean Publishing company, at the salary of $6 per day. He says that his duties were to give to the editors and reporters of the paper information in regard to the construction of sewers, from which the reporters and editors could write a series of articles, which have appeared from day to day since Sept. 28, 1898, in the Inter Ocean newspaper. He says that said editors and reporters told him that they wanted him to make the statements as bad and as strong as he could, because they wanted to damage the present city administration as much as possible, so as to defeat the Democratic ticket on Tuesday, Nov. 8, 1898, and bury Carter H. Harrison so that he could not be elected to the Mayoralty next spring.

"John Peters says that as a matter of fact there is no faulty construction of the sewers mentioned in the articles which appeared in the Inter Ocean; that all of the claims of faulty construction contained in said articles are fictions, made up by him (Peters) and the editors and reporters of the paper.

"John Peters says that there are a number of former employés of the city who are now employed by the Inter Ocean to manufacture imaginary defects in the construction of the intercepting and other sewers now in the course of construction in the City of Chicago for use in the series of articles above referred to. These ex-city employés have been promised that they will get their former positions back if a Republican Mayor is elected next spring. The name of one of these ex-employés is John Stanley.

"And further affiant saith not.

"JOHN PETERS.

"Subscribed and sworn to before me this first day of November, 1898.

[Notarial Seal.] "FRANCIS T. COLBY,
"Notary Public."

Pound Charges Blackmail.

Contractor Pound, who procured the affidavit, tells the story of how it came to be signed. According to his tale Peters sent word to his firm that in consideration of $200 paid to him personally he would see to it that nothing appeared in the newspaper he was working for reflecting on the work which the firm of Cogan & Pound had done for the city.

Negotiations were accordingly opened up with Peters and yesterday morning he and Mr. Pound met in a back room in a Clark street saloon, which already had been prepared for the meeting. A hole had been made between this room and an adjoining one through which all that went on in the place of meeting could be seen and heard. Witnesses in the shape of newspaper reporters had been placed in the second room in anticipation of the conference between the bricklayer and the contractor.

When they met Mr. Pound said he understood Peters was willing, if paid for it, to guarantee that no articles reflecting on the work done by his firm should appear in the paper he was working for and Peters replied that was exactly the size of it.

Mr. Pound, producing a $5 bill which had been marked, then said it was early in the morning and he had not yet had time to go to the bank, consequently that was all the money he had with him. If Peters would be around in the afternoon, however, he would receive the rest of the $200 which had been agreed on as the price for suppressing the matter in question. At this, according to the story told, Peters grew enthusiastic and told Mr. Pound this firm was the only one which had treated him rightly.

"All the others have tried to throw me down," he said, "but you have treated me like gentlemen, and I will not be too hard on you. If you make it $150 it will be enough," and the two then parted.

Witnesses Confront Peters.

At the afternoon meeting, however, Mr. Pound talked in a different manner. He produced before Peters the witnesses to their morning conversation, showed him it had all been overheard, and threatened, unless he made a full confession of the whole matter, he would be prosecuted under the blackmailing law. At this Peters weakened and signed the affidavit given in the foregoing.

When George W. Hinman, the editor of the newspaper Peters had been working for, was asked about the matter last evening he said:

"Peters as I understand it was employed by the Inter Ocean to point out to our reporters where faulty sewer construction existed. The reporters went along with him and wrote up what they saw with their own eyes, not what Peters told them. He simply located the places and they made their own investigations. However, the matter is not of much importance now, as General Sooy Smith is to make an investigation of the sewers for us and his report will determine the facts."

SALVADOR, HONDURAS, AND NICARAGUA FORM NEW AMERICAN UNION.

Reported Coalition Is Arranged to Go Into Effect Today — Commissioners from Three States to Govern Until Presidential Election Next March.

San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 1.—The steamer Acapulco, which arrived from South America today, brings news of the coalition of three Central American States—Salvador, Nicaragua, and Honduras—which will be conducted under a common administration to be known as the United States of Central America.

The inauguration of the new régime was to be ushered in today, according to the Acapulco's passengers, and a grand celebration in honor of the event was to be held at Amalpa, which is to be the seat of government.

Under the form of the government the administration passes into the control of a representative from each of the republics—Salvador Callegas of Salvador, Miguel Angel Ugarte of Honduras, and Manuel Corrolel Matas of Nicaragua.

The three men mentioned will continue in power until the 14th of March, 1899, when they will formally elect a President of the United States of Central America, who will hold office four years.

Advices state that the three countries have practically agreed on J. Rosa Pacose of Salvador for the executive.

In the meantime the Presidents of the three republics will asume the grade of Governor and immediately after there will be an election in Salvador.

SENATOR HOAR ON EXPANSION.

He Says the Nation Is Confronted with the Greatest Danger Encountered in Its History.

Worcester, Mass., Nov. 1.—Senator Hoar spoke this afternoon on the local campaign issues and then took up the subject of territorial extension. He said:

"This year has been crowded with history and crowded with glory. It is also, to my mind, crowded with danger.

"The United States comes to the oppressed people, East and West, as a great deliverer. To deal with this great occasion by talking about coaling stations and trade advantages degrades and belittles it. We have not overthrown Spain, we have not perled the precious lives of our sons, that we may add to our possessions or that we may make money out of our new relations.

"It is by example, and not by guns or by bayonets, that the great work of America for humanity is to be accomplished. And in my opinion we are today in a great danger—a greater danger than we have encountered since the pilgrims landed at Plymouth.

"The danger is that we are to be transformed from a republic founded on the declaration of independence, guided by the counsels of Washington, into a vulgar, commonplace empire, founded upon physical force.

"It is said that Porto Rico is already ours. It may be that Porto Rico is to become ours. But there is no authority under the constitution of the United States to acquire any foreign territory save by a treaty approved by the Senate by a two-thirds vote or by an act of legislation in which the President, the House of Representatives, and the Senate must unite.

"It is said the Philippine Islands are already ours by right of conquest. For one, I deny this alleged right of conquest. Human beings—men, women, children, peoples—are not to be won as spoils of war or prizes in battle.

"In the case of the Philippines we are asked to subject a nation and to hold it in subjection. We get them by conquest and hold them by force. In the case of the Hawaiian Islands we get them by compact made with their lawful government.

"Some of our good friends have said thoughtlessly in their zeal that where the American flag goes it must stay. But surely they cannot wish to commit the country to that doctrine. We planted it on the City of Mexico. But no man demanded that it should stay there. If the war goes on we shall plant it on the coast of Spain, but we have no desire to hold permanent dominoin there.

"These things are involved in this wild and impassioned cry for empire. For myself, I disbelieve and hate the notion that the American people are to submit to such a transformation."

MANY GOING TO CUBA.

Increased Steamship Facilities Arranged For from Port Tampa and Miami.

The present semi-weekly sailings from Port Tampa to Havana, Cuba, are not sufficient to accommodate the travel, and it is proposed to largely increase at an early date the number of steamers plying between those points. It is also stated that steamship service will be inaugurated between Miami and Havana. Time of departure of these steamships is arranged with reference to the arrival of the two daily through trains of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroad. That company has already placed on sale one-way and round-trip tickets at reduced rates. Full information regarding rates, routes, and through car arrangements to all Southern and Southeastern resorts can be obtained on application to city ticket office, C. and E. I. R. R., 182 Clark street. 'Phone Main 3798.

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Significant Address of the German Emperor in Jerusalem.

POWER OF CHRISTIANITY.

Land Once the Abode of the Virgin Mary Given to Catholics.

ROYAL PARTY'S HOMECOMING

Jerusalem, Nov. 1.—The consecration of the Church of the Redeemer, which was witnessed by the Emperor and Empress of Germany, was attended with the greatest pomp. Early in the morning great crowds began to collect to witness the imperial cortége. The route was lined with Turkish troops and German sailors.

Emperor William and the Empress drove to the Tower of Babel, from which point they walked to the church, the Emperor in the white uniform of the German guard and the Empress in a gray costume, both wearing numerous decorations. As their Majesties entered the church the organ pealed forth a triumphal march, amid whose strains they passed to the altar, preceded by the officiating clergy bearing the sacramental insignia.

The church was filled with uniformed officials. In the course of the service, which was impressive, Emperor William read the constitution of the church and expressed the hope that the ministrations there would be followed by the divine blessings.

"Peace on Earth."

The Emperor, at the close of the ceremony of consecrating the Church of the Redeemer, read an address, during which he said:

"From Jerusalem came the light in splendor from which the German nation became great and glorious, and what the Germanic peoples have become they became under the banner of the cross, the emblem of self-sacrificing charity.

"As nearly 2,000 years ago, so today shall I ring out the cry, voicing my ardent hope, to all, 'Peace on earth.'"

His Majesty then renewed the vow of his ancestors, saying: "I and my house will serve the Lord."

The Emperor called upon all present to make the same vow, concluding with a prayer that "God grant that confidence in the Almighty, brotherly love, resignation in suffering, and efficient work may remain the German nation's noblest ornaments and that the spirit of peace may more and more permeate and hallow the evangelical church."

Early in the day Emperor William proceeded to Mount Zion, where took place the ceremony of hoisting the German and Turkish flags on a piece of ground which, according to tradition, was formerly occupied by the abode of the Virgin Mary and which the Sultan presented to the German Emperor. The latter subsequently formally presented the ground to the German Catholics.

Cardinal Kopp, Prince Bishop of Breslau, whom the Emperor had informed of his acquisition of the abode of the Virgin, replied, saying:

"Your Majesty has added a new link to the chain of recurrent proofs of your just disposition and sovereign solicitude for your Catholic subjects, and at the same time you have instituted a lasting inheritance which has given joy to the whole Catholic Christianity and will always be held and cherished by German Catholics in grateful remembrance of an Emperor's magnanimity."

Exchanges Telegrams with the Pope.

Emperor William has telegraphed to the Pope, saying:

"I am happy to be able to inform your Holiness that, thanks to the benevolent intervention of his Majesty the Sultan, who has not hesitated to give me this proof of his personal friendship, I have been able to acquire at Jerusalem the abode of the holy Virgin. I decided to place this ground, consecrated by so many pious memories, at the disposal of my Catholic subjects. It rejoices my heart to be able thus to prove how dear to me are the religious interests of the Catholics whom Divine Providence has placed in my care.

"I beg your Holiness to accept assurance of my sincere attachment."

The Pope replied, thanking his Majesty and expressing satisfaction at the gift, for which he was sure the German Catholics would be deeply grateful.

Mrs. McKinley as Queen.

Constantinople, Nov. 1. — It appears that Emperor William made a mistake at the reception which preceded the gala banquet given in his honor by the Sultan at the palace last Friday.

Evidently mistaking Mrs. Oscar Straus, wife of the United States Minister to Turkey, for the wife of another diplomatist, the Emperor said he knew her Queen well.

Mrs. Straus quickly replied: "I presume your Majesty refers to Mrs. McKinley."

Emperor William was evidently much entertained by his own error.

Young Wife Kills Herself.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 1.—Mrs. George Bear, a popular young society woman, who was the daughter of former City Engineer Felix, committed suicide tonight, firing a bullet into her brain. The tragedy occurred just one week after the young woman's happy marriage to George Bear, an insurance man, and on the twenty-third anniversary of her birth. Her friends are utterly at a loss to assign a cause. The Bears had just occupied a handsome new home. When the tragedy occurred the husband was waiting down-town for his wife to join him.

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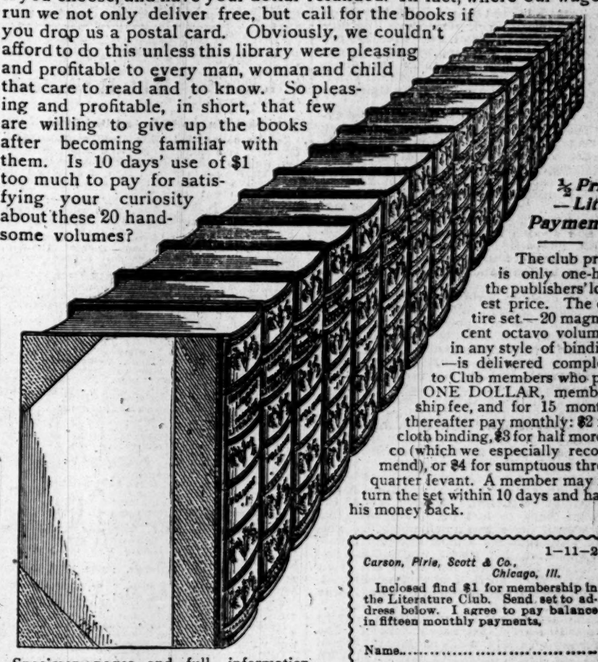

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PROMINENT ONES TO SAIL.

Cridler, Peck, Nordica, Nethersole, and Others Will Leave Southampton on the St. Louis.

Southampton, Nov. 1.—The American line steamer St. Louis, which is scheduled to sail from this port on Nov. 3 for New York, will have on board as passengers Thomas W. Cridler, Third Assistant Secretary of State, and Mrs. Cridler, J. R. Carter, Lawrence Hay, Justin McCarthy, Mme. Nordica, Ferdinand W. Peck, the Commissioner General for the United States to the Paris exposition, and Mrs. Peck, and Olga Nethersole.

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MAZIE V. WINS AT 200 TO 1.

BETTORS AT THE LAKESIDE TRACK ARE GIVEN A SURPRISE.

Bradley's Filly Captures the Third Race from an Ordinary Lot of Two-Year-Olds—George Lee and The Devil Prove Disastrous Investments for the Talent — King Barleycorn Beats Don de Oro and Other at Aqueduct.

Mazie V., a 200 to 1 shot, won the third race at the Lakeside track yesterday. The prevailing price was 100 to 1, but twice that per cent was offered, and each was entirely out of line, considering that there was not a really good colt in the race, and that Bradley's filly has shown speed many times this summer.

The weather was the most delightful experienced for a month, except for a strong breeze from the south. The improved track brought out a good average of horses, although none of the stars was on the program. It was a bad day for favorites, only one of them—Fonclif in the last race—landing. George Lee, the odds-on choice for the second event, at a mile and a half, had a frightful and sudden attack of the slows. McNickle swerved badly on The Devil, the favorite in the fourth race, and Montgomery was beaten handily by O'Connell in the fifth race.

In the opening sprint a big field of fairly good selling platers picked up more weight than this class of horses generally carry. Tenole was made favorite, with George H. Ketcham second choice, and there was a big plunge on Billy Mason. The latter rushed to the front, and showed great speed for three furlongs, but then tired, Free Lady, the St. Louis trick, taking command. Ferroll came fast in the closing strides, however, and won by a half length from Free Lady, Canova third. Tenole could never get to the front, and George H. Ketcham was always in the middle of a compact bunch.

George Lee's bad showing in the mile and a half event was the subject of much unfavorable criticism. Holden took the favorite back to last place, and kept him there until there was no chance of his winning. Alvarado set a slow pace for a mile and a quarter, then Burns, who had carefully nursed Moncreith, moved to the front with the black horse, and won handily. Alvarado beating Bethlehem Star, with George Lee fourth.

Antiquary was the favorite for the third race, with Harry Nutter second choice. The latter got off badly, while Antiquary seemed short on speed, although interfered with more or less. Mazie V. got away well, and although headed for a time by Cathedral in the stretch, stuck to her work, and won by a head from Sugden, a Windsor immigrant, which ran by all means the best race, having got away in the rear.

McNickle messed The Devil about in the fourth race, and not only was beaten out by Al Fresco, but came near losing second place to Don Orsino.

Timemaker was backed from 7 to 5 to 4 to 5 in the fifth race, but was always outrun by O'Connell and Montgomery, the former winning by a length.

The 2-year-old Charlo led by lengths into the stretch in the closing race, but then gave it up, and Fonclif won handily, with Facade second and Tranby third.

Lakeside Summaries Nov. 1.

Weather clear and windy; track fast.

First race, 5 mile, purse $400:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
7-1	Ferroll, 114 (Lynch)	1	1½	1½	1½	1½
8-5	Free Lady, 114 (McNickle)	3	3½	2½	2½	2½
20-1	Canova, 117 (Freeman)	6	5	3½	4½	3°

Time, 1:02¾. Aunt Mary, Tenole, Billy Mason, Tom Kirk, George H. Ketcham, Grey John, Black Fonso, Peg Parks, Farley, Bill Arnett, Summer Sea, Red Gidd, Redwood finished as named. Winner, J. Bacchus's b. h. by Sligo—Medalla. Start good. Won in a mild drive. Racing against the wind the first part of it stopped Billy Mason. George H. Ketcham was badly bothered and could never get through. Tenole was on the outside all the way.

Second race, 1¼ miles, selling, purse $400:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
2-1	Moncreith, 105 (T. Burns)	1½	1½	2½	2½	1½
4-1	Alvarado, 94 (Nutt)	2	2½	1½	1½	2°
7-1	Beth'm Star, 91 (McN'le)	2½	2½	2°	3°	3½

Time, 2:38¼. George Lee, Mr. Easton, Sunburst finished as named. Winner, J. E. Murphy's br. c., by Jim Gore—Sarpipes. Start good. Won in a mild drive. George Lee was badly handled. Sunburst ran about half a mile and then stopped. Monbath was best ridden.

Third race, 5¼ furlongs, 2-year-olds, purse $400:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
10-1	Mazie V., 109 (Bradley)	4	2½	1½	1½	1°
10-1	Sugden, 109 (McIntyre)	9½	9°	9°	5°	2°
10-1	Cathedral, 118 (T. Burns)	1½	2°	1°	1°	3°

Time, 1:10½. Antiquary, Annilda, Pat Cleburne, Nora Ives, Harry Nutter, J. J. T., Mrs. Jimmie, Pella B., Annovan, Scatcohen, Barabbas, Miss Muckle finished as named. Capsicum left at post. Winner, Bradley's ch.f., by Miracle—Vexation. Start fair. Won in a long, hard drive. Mazie V. stopped and came again in the stretch, and won the best. He had all the bad luck. Antiquary was in a pocket most all of the way. J. J. T. showed some speed. Capsicum would not leave the barrier at all.

Fourth race, 1 mile and 70 yards, 3-year-olds, purse $400:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
8-5	Al Fresco, 107 (T. Burns)	2°	4	2°	3½	1½
7-10	The Devil, 102 (McN'le)	1½	1½	1½	2°	2°
10-1	Don Orsino, 97 (Holden)	4	3°	3°	2°	3°

Time, 1:45¾. Plantain also ran. Winner, T. Lieali's b. c., by Eolus—Gladiola. Start good. Won cleverly. Al Fresco won principally through the ride he got. The Devil suffered from a bad ride. McNickel messed him about generally.

Fifth race, purse $400:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
6-1	O'Connell, 100 (Dean)	2½	2½	2nk	1½	1°
2-1	Montgm'y, 100 (Hall)	1°	1°	1°	2°	2nk
4-5	Timemaker, 112 (T. B's)	3nk	4°	3°	3°	3½

Time, 1:14¾. Dr. Sheppard, Dunois finished as named. Winner, H. Sanders ch. c., by Harry O'Fallon—May Kennedy. Start fair. Won handily. Dunois threw his jockey at the post.

Sixth race, 1 mile, all ages, selling, purse $400:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
18-10	Fonclif, 124 (Bloss)	1°	2½	2°	2½	1½
3-1	Facade, 98 (McN'kle)	4°	3°	3°	1°	2nk
2-1	Tranby, 123 (T. Burns)	3°	5°	5°	4°	3°

Time, 1:44¾. Charlo, Udah, White Pine, John Sack, Cane finished as named. Winner, J. E. Cushing's b. h., by Fonso—Glenclife. Start good. Won cleverly. Bloss rode a pretty race on Pencil. Charlo opened up a big gap and set a terrific pace, but quit at the end.

Today's Lakeside Entries.

First race, 1 mile, selling—Free Lady, 98 pounds; Globe II., 96; Waubun, 96; Chauncey Fisher, 96; Mooh, 99; Moroni, 99; Cutter, 101; Hindoonet, 103; Weeda Jane, 103; Second Chance, 103; Ample Sexton, 103; C. H. Whelan, 100; Treeby, 106; Swordsman, 108; Overland, 111.

Second race, 5½ furlongs, 2-year-olds, maidens—Lady Weight, 105 pounds; Barrier, 105; Rival Dare, 105; The Wooer, 105; Finian, 105; Bolerie, 105; La Juniata, 105; Banish, 105; Sam Lazarus, 108; Nat Roe, 105; Miss Huron, 105; Bright Night, 108; Calchas, 108; Numa, 108; Nailer, 108; Major Bell, 108; Nilmah, 108; Sun God, 108; Cuirassier, 108.

Third race, 1 3-16 miles—George Lee, 94 pounds; Prince Blazes, 94; Double Dummy, 103; Boanerges, 112.

Fourth race, ¾ mile, 2-year-olds, handicap—Arthur McKnight, 80 pounds Harry Nutter, 96; Honey Boy, 98; Andes, 98; Hanlight, 100; Queen of Song, 103; Sea Line, 108.

Fifth race, 1 mile, selling—Hardly, 96 pounds; Muskadine, 99; Midian, 99; Surmount, 101; Nannie L.'s Sister, 105; Celtic Lad, 105; Jim Blackburn, 105; Principle, 105; Jim Blackburn, 108; Milwaukee, 108; Idle Hour, 108.

Sixth race, ¾ mile, selling—Mary Kinsella, 102 pounds; Nannie Davis, 102; Her Favor, 104; Grasiella, 104; Locust Blossom, 104; Lucid, 105; Warren Point, 107; Charabelle, 107; Bridgeton, 107; Dr. Marks, 109; Nathanson, 109; Lew Hopper, 110; Czarowitz, 110; W. C. T., 111.

KING BARLEYCORN'S VICTORY.

Two-Year-Old Gallops Home in Front of Don de Oro and Others at Aqueduct.

New York, Nov. 1.—There was a good attendance at Aqueduct today and the racing was interesting. In the first race Harry Reed was backed as if it was all over. Billali and Surrogate led to the stretch, and then Tinge went to the front and won easily, Harry Reed getting the place, and Tapped, who stumbled at the head of the stretch, being third. Whistling Con was an odds-on favorite for the fourth race, and had to be driven to win. The 2-year-old, King Barleycorn won the fifth race in a gallop. Don de Oro was among those behind him.

Weather cloudy; track slow.

First race, ¾ mile, purse $400:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
10-1	Tinge, 105 (Cunningham)	6	4½	1½	1½	1½
7-10	Harry Reed, 105 (Fischer)	3°	3°	2°	2°	2½
6-1	Tappan, 102 (Maher)	2°	1°	3°	3°	3½

Time, 1:16¾. Burwad, Lomo, Defiant, Milkarth, Majesty, Brown Prince, Ponso, General Arthur finished as named. School Marm left at the post. Winner, E. T. Smith's br. f., by St. George—Press Onward. Start straggling. Won easily. Forwerts beat the barrier, won all the way, and was pulling up at the finish. Stan Powers finished resolutely.

Second race, ⅝ mile, purse $400, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
4-1	Prompto, 106 (Thorpe)	1½	2°	1½	1½	1°
6-1	Lost Girl, 104 (O'Neil)	5	6°	6°	4°	2°
4-1	Roadw'er, 105 (Rutter)	4°	3°	2°	3°	3°

Time, 1:13. Little Alarm, Feixotto II., Lady Britannic, and Step About finished as named. Start straggling. Won easily. Thorpe beat the gate as usual. Lost Girl closed a big gap under bad riding. Step About was off badly.

Third race, 1 mile, purse $400, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
2-1	Suscol, 110 (Hennessy)	1°	2°	3°	2°	1°
12-1	Velos, 110 (Sturgis)	2°	1°	1°	1°	2°
6-1	Don Luis, 110 (Rutter)	3°	3°	2°	3°	3°

Time, 1:44. William O'B., F. F., Zarro, and Los Prietos finished as named. Start fair. Won in a gallop. F. F. is a sprinter.

Fourth race, ⅝ mile, purse $400, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
8-5	San Mateo, 112 (Sullivan)	1°	1°	1°	1°	1°
6-5	Bernard'o, 109 (Hen'essy)	4°	2°	2°	2°	2°
8-1	Old Them, 108 (Wilson)	2°	4°	3°	3°	3°

Time, 1:27. Benamela, Outaway, Tom Smith, Masoero, and Alvero finished as named. Start fair. Won handily. Dolore was badly ridden. Outaway showed speed.

Fifth race, 5½ furlongs, purse $350, 2-year-olds:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
5-2	Ventoro, 108 (Hennessy)	2°	2°	2°	2°	1°
7-5	Horton, 111 (Piggott)	5	4°	4°	4°	2°
150-1	Anchored, 98 (Bullman)	4	3°	3°	3°	3°

Headwater, Jennie Reed, Medaldress, Casdale, Polka, and St. Kristine finished as named. Time, 1:09. Start straggling. Won cleverly.

Oakland entries:

First race, ⅝ mile, selling—Magnus, 104 pounds; Kruna, 109; Masoero, 100; Fashion Plate, 109; Judge Stouffer, 109; Queen Nubia, 100; O'Fleta, 109; Rose Maid, 100.

Second race, 1 1-16 miles, selling—Coda, 98 pounds; Lady Hurst, 98; Bliss Rucker, 100; Tenrica, 101; Benamela, 102; Collins, 103.

Third race, ⅝ mile, 2-year-olds—Stone L., 108 pounds; Crossmolina, 108; Master Lee, 108; Don't Tell, 108; Rear Admiral, 111; Tiburon, 115; Petal, 115; Gilt Edge, 115; Glengaber, b. c., by Morello—Miss Lou, 118; Lime Wax, 118; Piros, br. c., by Wildfire—Irish Lass, 118; Los Medanos, 118; Almoner, 118; First Tenor, 118; Sam McKeever, 118.

Fourth race, 1 1-16 miles, handicap—Ringmaster, 90 pounds; San Venado, 100; Cromwell, 108; Napamax, 112; Grady, 116.

Fifth race, 5½ furlongs, all ages, high weight handicap—Rialto, 100 pounds; Bonibel, 105; De Los Reyes, 107; Homestake, 110; Highland Ball, 108; Yemen, 131; Valencienne, 132; Etta H., 134.

Latonia Meeting Extended to Nov. 19.

Cincinnati, O., Nov. 1.—The management of the Latonia Jockey club has decided to extend the present meeting, which was to close Nov. 5, until Saturday, Nov. 19. The race today was postponed on account of the darkness, was the first on the card today and resulted in a victory for Dutch Comedian, at odds of 10 to 1. Viola K., backed down from 30 to 1 to 6 to 1, and the maiden 2-year-old race, was beaten a nose by Belle of Dublin, a 6 to 1 chance. Weather pleasant; track good. Summaries:

First race, 1 mile, selling—Dutch Comedian, 100 pounds [Kuhn], 10 to 1, won; Mariti, 102 [Crowhurst], 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Judge Clifton, 97 [T. Knight], 6 to 5, third. Time, 1:48¾. Evaline, Double Quick, Arcturus, Doncella, Hampden, and Garnet Ripp also ran.

Second race, 1 mile, selling—Aunt Maggie, 105 pounds [Kuhn], 2 to 1, won; Creedmore L., 100 [T. Knight], 10 to 1, second; Ambrose Gilmore, 110 [Guiters], 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:43¾. Kathie May, Lylla, Royal Choice, Libation, Full Hand, Belle, John Sullivan, Provolo, Rida, and Gomez also ran.

Third race, 5½ furlongs—Clarence R., 108 pounds [Morrison], 6 to 1, won; Handley, 97 [T. Knight], 5 to 2 and even, second; Air Blast, 105 [Aker], 4 to 5, third. Time, 1:10½. Parakeet, Red Pirate, and Dalathee also ran.

Fourth race, 1 1-16 miles, handicap—Millstream, 100 pounds [Crowhurst], 3 to 1, won; Sauber, 107 [Britton], 7 to 1 and 3 to 2, second; Fred Wilson, 115 [Mathews], 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:51¼. Sir Rolla, Great Bend, and Alleviate also ran.

Fifth race, 1¼ miles, selling—Jue Shelby, 104 pounds [M. Dunn], 2 to 1, won; Oertel D., 112 [J. Mathews], 3 to 1 and 6 to 5, second; Virgie O., 99 [Kuhn], 8 to 1, third. Time, 2:11½. Donation, Barton, and Pop Dixon also ran.

Sixth race, 5 furlongs—Belle of Dublin, 105 pounds [M. Dunn], 6 to 1, won; Viola K., 105 [T. Knight], 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, second; Maidse, 108 [Dupee], 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:04. Lizzie Tello, Capitola, Castance, Lillie Marks, Preliminary, Rose Apple, Frances Lee, Starr Faith, and Paysinta also ran.

Seventh race, 1 mile, selling—Devo, 101 pounds [Dupee], even, won; Barbee, 105 [Crowhurst], 7 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Mordecai, 108 [Morrison], 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:44. Calus, Ennomia, The Star of Bethlehem, The Doctor, Harry Shannon, and Eleanor Holmes also ran.

Tomorrow's entries:

First race, selling, 6 furlongs—Henry of Frantsmar, Conan Doyle, Banrica, 109 pounds; Governor Taylor, Ondague, Valesco, Orme, 112; Fourth Ward, 114; Covington, Ky., 117; Samovar, 120; Sirenia, 121; Primate, 124; Teucer, 127; Turtle Dove, 127.

Second race, 5 furlongs—Ethel Collins, Stanel, Maybe So, Lela Murray, Contravene, Hi Lassie, Rose Ash, 100 pounds; Rosa Masso, Georgie, Aureole, Piccola, Maid of Promise, Crinkle, Frances D., 110.

Third race, selling, 1 mile—Belzara, Dr. Pitts, Tutulia, Miss Emma, Harrie Floyd, Kate Rose, 102 pounds; Hats Off, 107; Can I See 'Em, 101; Calus, Annie M., High Noon, 104; Don Clarencio, 107.

Fourth race, all ages, 1 mile—Schanken, Coella, Guess Me, 82 pounds; Mazo, 85; Pacemaker, Sir Rolfa, 98; Performance, 99; imp. Eddie Burke, 102; Maddalo, 108.

Fifth race, 5 furlongs—Fuko, Fizzle, 102 pounds; Iron Chancellor, Dr. Graves, Osmond, Eidorhpa, 105; Race, 107; Pelleas, Flying Word, Friesland, Pretty Rosie, Undue, 110.

Sixth race, selling, 1 mile—Elusive, 97 pounds; Indra, 102; Ray B., 105; Metilla, Miss Ross, 107; Double Quick, Amber Glints, Elsina, Donation, 104; Egbart, Barton, 107; Helen H. Gardner, 109.

Declines $50,000 for Ormonde.

San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 1.—A telegram has been received in this city from the agent of W. O'B. MacDonough, owner of Ormonde, stating the Duke of Westminster's offer of $50,000 for that famous racehorse has been declined.

Barry-McGovern Match Is Off.

The match between Jimmy Barry and McGovern before the Greater New York Athletic club is off. So Jimmy Barry announced last night. Barry says the club failed to keep its word to deposit $1,200 on Oct. 1. Yesterday the manager wired Barry that McGovern's forfeit had been posted and that the club would post its forfeit ten days before the fight. But this is not satisfactory to the little champion. "I can't afford to go on there and take pot chances," he said Barry. "I see the receipts were attached yesterday. I would now like to have the match pulled off before O'Rourke quits. That is a reliable organization. I know I had a match there once for a $1,500 purse, and although it was a hot night and not more than $1,200 was in the house, we got every cent that was coming to us."

Englewood's Athletic Club.

Englewood is to have an athletic club much after the style of the America Athletic association. Many of the prominent sporting men and politicians are interested, and a meeting will be held tonight for the purpose of organization. It is proposed to have a clubhouse, with a well equipped gymnasium. A series of boxing entertainments will be given through the winter.

Pettit Beaten by Latham.

Manchester, England, Nov. 1.—Peter Latham of this city, by the court tennis championship in the world, conceding the odds of half of fifteen for a bisque, beat Thomas Pettit of Boston Mass., today, 4—2.

Notes of the Boxers.

Joe Starch and Casper Leon will furnish the windup at McGurn's court on Monday night. They meet at 107 pounds.

From New York comes the news that Manager Houseman has arranged a meeting between Jack Daly of Wilmington and George Kirwan, to take place in Chicago late in December.

George Kirwan left yesterday afternoon for Toronto, where he is to meet Jack Bennett of Philadelphia on Saturday night. Kirwan has been matched to meet Jack Everhardt at the American Athletic association at an early date.

Local sports were much surprised that Eugene Bezenah was able to last twenty rounds at Louisville on Monday night against Tommy Hogan. From the showing made by Bezenah against Lewis at the last entertainment of the America Athletic association it was thought he would be unable to stand the stiff jabs of Hogan.

Negotiations are in progress for a match between "Pedlar" Palmer and Oscar Gardner at 118 pounds. Palmer insists on the fight taking place at the National Sporting club, London. Paddy Sullivan, manager of the Omaha boy, has cabled that Gardner will meet the Englishman for this match with Corbett on Nov. 24.

Charley Strong, the colored fighter who is to meet Frank Childs at the America Athletic association on Saturday night, was knocked out by Tom Carey of Yonkers on Saturday night. The men fought twenty rounds before the Pelican Athletic club. Strong being finished with a hard left on the stomach in the last round. Carey used his elbow and back-heeled at every opportunity, and should have been disqualified early in the fight.

Preliminary bouts are passing away, if the card offered by Manager Gilmore for his show on Monday night can be taken as a criterion. Three six round bouts are scheduled. Ole Olson of Chicago will meet Peter Tracey of Pittsburg at 130 pounds in the windup. Frank Zaplock and Jack Ryan go six rounds at 122 pounds. The mixup of the evening will be between two colored punchers. "Flying Cloud" and "Moonshine," who met in a friendly set-to at the last show. Amos Cooley and Jack English will furnish the lone preliminary.

CLARKE QUITS THE TEAM.

CONFESSES HE IS A PROFESSIONAL, HAVING COACHED TARKIO.

Admits the Truth of Wisconsin's Charges and Is Declared Ineligible by Professor Stagg Before the Badgers' Formal Protest Is Received—His Loss Will Weaken the Maroon Eleven at a Critical Period —Rogers Being Investigated.

Although the protests had not arrived yesterday which it was said the University of Wisconsin would prefer against some of the University of Chicago football players, among them being Gordon Clarke and Rogers, the former player and one of the best backs that ever played at the university confessed to Coach Stagg that the charge of receiving money for imparting football knowledge at Tarkio College was true, and he was at once barred from further participation in Chicago University athletics.

Yesterday morning Clarke saw Wisconsin's charges in THE TRIBUNE, and at once went to Coach Stagg, to whom he admitted he had coached the Missouri eleven in '95 before he entered the university. Stagg was surprised at Clarke's statement, and he and Clarke had a long talk over the matter.

It appears that when Clarke left the high school at Omaha he was asked to take the place of a player who had been engaged to coach the Tarkio team for a week or so. Clarke did this, but previous to taking the position he wrote to his brother, who was then attending the University of Chicago, asking whether he would be able to try for the teams at the university, which he was then thinking of entering, if he coached. Henry Clarke then wrote back that he could do so without impairing his amateur standing, which, under the then existing rules, was perfectly true, but after he had been in the university about four months the "Presidents' rules" were agreed upon and he saw that he was unable to take part in athletics. Accordingly he took means to restore the money which he had received, but it was returned, as the athletic association at Tarkio had disbanded and the money came back to Clarke. Then the schools passed the new rules which are in vogue at present, and, as he said yesterday, "I have been waiting this action for some time and knew that since many persons knew of it that I would be forced to resign the team sooner or later. But I tried my best to fix matters at a time when I thought I would be able to clear myself, but the unfortunate condition of affairs at Tarkio made it such that I was unable to straighten myself out."

Will Finish His Course.

Clarke seemed to be exceedingly regretful of the occurence, but, nevertheless, said: "Since I have been found out I have only one thing to say, and that is I am not going to leave the university as a number of persons seemed to think this morning but I shall continue my studies until I graduate."

Yesterday Clarke gave out the following statement, in which he explains the entire matter and shows that under the then existing rules he could coach:

Editor of The Tribune: While I was a member of the Omaha High School, in 1895, a former Michigan player had once a chance to coach at Tarkio College, Missouri, for one week. Before accepting his offer I wrote to my brother Henry, who was attending the University of Chicago, asking him if it would debar me from playing if I accepted the offer. As he wrote that it would not interfere with my amateur standing I accepted the offer. At that time the Western universities did not discountenance coaching for money, although a man could not receive pay for playing. In 1896 the university passed this rule: "No student shall be eligible for any contest who has ever used or is using his athletic skill for gain. This rule shall debar any person from playing who is a member of this university or any secondary school on Feb. 8, 1896, for what he has done in the past." I had been a bona fide student of the University of Chicago for four months when this rule went into effect. Seeing that the general agitation for collegiate purity and a feeling against professionalism I attempted to regain my amateur standing by returning the money to the Tarkio treasury. He, however, refused to receive it, the former athletic association having disbanded. Later on the universities passed a still more rigid rule, which debarred all those who had ever received compensation for athletic training. Feeling that I was an amateur in spirit, never having contested or played for money, and knowing that in the West the sharp distinction was made between playing or contesting for money and coaching, I, for one, still remained a member of the University of Chicago football team. Only last night that I was told to be protested by Wisconsin I immediately went over to see Mr. Stagg and presented my case to him. Upon hearing it he informed me that I was ineligible to play upon the University of Chicago team. I also wish to say that the facts were found for me to make this public statement. M. GORDON CLARKE.

Stagg Greatly Discouraged.

Stagg was extremely discouraged yesterday and had little to say regarding the affair except that he was exceedingly sorry and regretted the occurrence. When asked what the team would do without Clarke he said: "I don't know as yet. The thing has come just at a time when we needed him the most and I can't see what we will do. I hope to be able to make some new combination which will arrange the matter and hope that I can get some new man to take his place."

Clarke will be missed a great deal not only as a player on the baseball team and football team, but in the general athletics in which he took an active part. As a football player he was without doubt one of the best all-around players which the team ever had. He did noble work at the Illinois game last year and virtually won the game. He also made the single touchdown in the Pennsylvania game on Saturday. He will be missed a great deal by not only the team, but as a team mate of Herschberger's he will possibly deprive that kicking half back of a few of his place kicks. The Herschberger-Clarke combination was one which could not be equaled and the pair in nearly every game this year has made the remarkable record of kicking one or more goals from placement. He was also one of the best quarter backs which the team ever had, as well as a good end.

In baseball he was a leading member of the team.

Clarke's confession caused a great deal of surprise at the university, especially among his fellow-students, with whom he was exceedingly popular.

Secretary Shepardson said:

"The Athletic board will take action on Clarke's case at once, and while we are all sorry that he has been found to have received money Stagg will notify him at once that he is no longer eligible for any of the teams. The rule which we have at present is retroactive, and he is, of course, no longer a member of our teams."

Clarke's absence had its effect on the practice yesterday, and while the teams were out at open practice for the first time in two weeks the small crowd of rooters stood in groups and silently discussed the news and tried to figure out what the team would do and who would be his successor. The practice revealed this somewhat, for Ewing was tried at half and he seemed to play well. Allen may take the place, but as yet there are not any plans for the half backs. Sheldon, the little half on the scrubs, may be taken on. There are several changes to be made before any of the games.

Stagg is quietly investigating the case of Rogers. Nothing has been heard of the protests by the coach, and yesterday he was too much taken up by the Clarke affair to say much excepting that he had not received any of the protests from Wisconsin.

NORTHWESTERN PLAYS WELL.

Purple Team Shows Better Form, but Its Work Is Not Steady—Hollister in Charge of Gymnasium.

Northwestern practiced well yesterday, but its old fault of unsteady play was much in evidence. The offensive work was fast and hard, but the defensive was decidedly off color. Time and again the scrubs were able to make good gains, and for the second time this year were able to make a touchdown, and that, too, by clean, hard football. The new line is proving a success, but the team will have to improve immensely if it expects to beat Michigan. Bothne at tackle is giving speed and strength to that side of the line, but the other side is far from strong. Elliott is doing the best playing on the field and seems to have lost his old fault of losing his head. He is one of the fastest men in the Western colleges, and gets down under punts faster than Sieberts. Sieberts is a puzzle to the coaches. He does not improve much, his tackling is wretched, but he has a better knowledge of the game than any of those trying for his position, and will probably stay there.

McClusky was out and playing again. It was the first time he has really played since his quarrel with Bannard, but his bucking and line play did not show that he had gone back to any perceptible degree. His return to the game allows Thorpe to go back to guard and makes that side of the line much stronger. E. Diets will not be in the Michigan game, and Hanson may take his place. Hanson is green, but his immense strength and quickness make up for this; besides, he is twenty pounds heavier than Diets and may push him out.

The practice opened in better fashion than any this year. It took the varsity only seven downs to push the ball over, but there the good playing ended. The scrubs got the ball on a fumble on the regulars' forty yard line, and it did not leave their hands until they had scored. Smiley went through between G. O. Diets and Hanson for forty yards. Then Bothne got off side and Crodock brought the ball twenty yards nearer by a run around the end. Thorne in his excitement was the second man to get off side, and the scrubs found themselves right under the posts. Twice they failed to gain, but on the third trial Smiley went between G. O. Diets and Sieberts and over the line.

Dr. Hollister will take formal charge of the gymnasium today, and yesterday he watched Max Beutner conduct the classes for the last time. Hollister will organize the students a soon as possible and will take hold of the track and indoor teams and get them in shape for the fall games.

"It is the first time I have seen Northwestern practice, and it is doing good work," said the new trainer yesterday. "I saw the Minnesota and Wisconsin game last Saturday, and all the talk of Madison being weak is nonsense. They had thirty men on the side lines, and even without Holmes and O'Dea they had a strong team on the field. Minnesota tried nothing but the guards back; even when it had failed time and again it persisted in using that one play. It did not seem to get into the play until Wisconsin had scored heavily, but then it played hard. I do not know how Chicago and Wisconsin compare, for I have not seen Chicago play, nor met us, but Stagg has evidently a splendid team. All this protest business is childish. If a team is not willing to play all the men the opposing manager names as his team it ought not to schedule the game."

HARVARD HAS MANY COACHES.

Crimson Backers Expect Good Odds in the Betting on the Pennsylvania Game.

Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—Sixteen coaches were on the field today and every man put in a lick towards bracing up the team. There were Everett, Lake, Bob Wrenn, Deland, Lewis, Manahan, Mason, Wrightington, Bert Waters, Charlie Brewer, Cranston, Joe Upton, George Gray, Adams, Norton Shaw, Cabot, and Forbes. It was the biggest force of the year and one of the biggest on record.

The best part of the work is that in the preliminary signal practice there were all the men who played last Saturday. On Saturday Harvard will put into the field a team that is picked for the playing of the men and not hampered in the selection of crippled players. The condition of the team is better than it has been for years, and the whole work is a monument to McMasters. The varsity made only two touchdowns against the second, but this was partly the result of playing the first on the defensive nearly all of the second half. For the last twenty minutes the second kept the ball. The defensive work was fast and snappy.

The different formations tried by the second, particularly the new guards back, shows that the coaches cannot get rid of the idea that Pennsylvania is coming with this same play. But the practice was secret and it was not given out whether the new defense against this play worked any better or not.

The news that Wednesday night is the date set for the departure of the Quakers and that Thursday will find them in Auburndale, within 6 miles of here, has stirred up a tremendous interest in the game at Cambridge. There is little betting at present, but what talk there is gives Pennsylvania odds on account of the years of successive victories. Harvard men will be apt to keep their money pretty close, but what they do put out will be at odds of a pretty good size.

The center is the place Harvard is at present trying to brace up, and Sargent and Burnett were given a half each, but neither put up a fast game. Sargent was pretty defensive in punting, but in passing back on the direct pass for punts he threw the ball over Warren's head once and almost repeated the performance.

SORRY THEY DIDN'T PROTEST.

Northwestern Players Think Their Committee Was Too Faint Hearted to Act Against Chicago.

The news that Wisconsin was going to protest Rogers and Clarke of the Chicago team created a great stir in football circles at Evanston yesterday. The majority of the evidence held by the Madison management was furnished them by the Athletic committee of Northwestern, who had gathered it for the same purpose, but failed to use it when it was necessary. Evanston would have made a much better showing against Chicago if these two men had been barred, but the committee was afraid that if it should take any such action Stagg would protest Sieberts. The committee, after gathering evidence against Clarke, Rogers, and Knolla, met the evening before the Chicago game to take action. The members were divided and the meeting was one of the most exciting in the history of Evanston athletics. Coach Bannard does not believe in protesting, although in this case he was in favor of action, but the committee was too faint hearted. Had it been a bona fide student of the matter go and would furnish Wisconsin with the evidence.

This proceeding has exasperated football men at Evanston and they are not backward in saying so. W. Hart was sent to Beloit to gather evidence against Rogers, and he found it a comparatively easy task, he said, coming back with enough proof, as he believed, to prove his case without doubt. Northwestern needed money, and Stagg after the refusal of these three men were barred, as it was thought he surely would, the purple could not stand the financial loss.

"Nothing would so please me," said one of the professors of the Methodist institution, "as to be able to call Stagg down after all his grand-stand play for purity in athletics, but it was too costly fun for us and we could not do it."

"I do not believe in protesting," said Bannard yesterday, "but this evidence we had against these men was so strong that I was in favor of using it, but the committee could not see it in that light."

"Rogers played three years at Beloit," said Dr. Hollister yesterday, "and I do not believe that he played under false pretenses. I know but little about him, but I do not believe that he is ineligible. I am not in favor of this indiscriminate protesting. If a team takes on a game with another institution it should be played, and the right of each man to play should be left with the committee of the school he attends."

SURPRISE TO THE BADGERS.

Action of Athletic Council in Protesting Chicago Football Players Produces a Sensation.

Madison, Wis., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—The protests of University of Chicago football players by the Athletic council has created a considerable sensation here. The football management and members of the council are still reticent over the affair, refusing to say anything in regard to the cases of Burnett and Knolla.

It is the general opinion here that the cases against Rogers and Gordon Clarke are conclusive, and that they will be withdrawn from the team. Against Rogers, the management has the affidavit of Professor Harding that he played for over one-half in the Minnesota-Beloit game of 1894, as well as numerous newspaper clippings to that effect. In the Clarke case there are clippings from the Tarkio Independent of Nov. 3, Nov. 4, and subsequent issues of 1895, announcing the arrival of Coach Clarke from Omaha. Also the management has affidavits from Mr. Wilson, a graduate of Tarkio College, and now cashier of a bank at Tarkio, as well as his brother, a businessman of Tarkio, affirming that M. G. Clarke coached the college football team in the fall of 1895, receiving therefor $50 per week. Dr. Elsea said he could not say anything about the cases of Burnett and Knolla, but thought there was no doubt as to the ineligibility of Rogers and Clarke. When asked if any protest against Holmes had been received, he said there had not, and that nothing against him had been found by the Athletic council.

Heffelfinger in the City.

"Pudge" Heffelfinger passed through the city yesterday on his way East to coach the Yale team. In the afternoon he met several players of the All-Star team, which he is to Captain against the Cherry Circle eleven on Nov. 12, and outlined his plans. He will return a few days before the game and practice with the team.

Punts from the Gridiron.

Jack Eckstorm of last year's Dartmouth team may be the referee in the Wisconsin-Northwestern game this year.

Armour Institute will have its regular game with the purple next week, and the institute will play the Dixon College team on Thanksgiving day.

The arrangements for seats at the Northwestern-Michigan game indicate a large crowd, and special trains will be run to the game over the Northwestern road.

Slaker and Burnett of the University of Chicago team are out of the game for awhile. Slaker is suffering with a bad ear, which seems to get worse, and Burnett still walks about with a bad leg, which is improving slowly.

Oaklands Win Two Games.

In the South Side league series rolled at the Woodlawn alleys last night the Oaklands won two games from the home team. Both were close, the first being won by 14 and the second by 9 pins. The third went to the Woodlawns by 109 pins. E. Wagner made high average, 209. The score:

FIRST GAME.

Oakland.	S.	Sp.	B.	E.	Sc.	W'lawn.	S.	Sp.	B.	E.	Sc.
Carp'nter	6	3	0	2	204	Porter	4	0	0	0	199
Watkins	5	3	1	2	179	Sturb'g	3	5	0	2	173
Fountain	6	4	0	1	211	E. Wag'r	3	3	0	3	210
Braden	5	4	0	1	201	Scholle	4	4	0	2	169
Bender	4	4

MAZIE V. WINS AT 200 TO 1.

BETTORS AT THE LAKESIDE TRACK ARE GIVEN A SURPRISE.

Bradley's Filly Captures the Third Race from an Ordinary Lot of Two-Year-Olds—George Lee and The Devil Prove Disastrous Investments for the Talent — King Barleycorn Beats Don de Oro and Other at Aqueduct.

Mazie V., a 200 to 1 shot, won the third race at the Lakeside track yesterday. The prevailing price was 100 to 1, but twice that per cent was offered, and each was entirely out of line, considering that there was not a really good colt in the race, and that Bradley's filly has shown speed many times this summer.

The weather was the most delightful experienced for a month, except for a strong breeze from the south. The improved track brought out a good average of horses, although none of the stars was on the program. It was a bad day for favorites, only one of them—Fonclif in the last race—landing. George Lee, the odds-on choice for the second event, at a mile and a half, had a frightful and sudden attack of the slows. McNickle swerved badly on The Devil, the favorite in the fourth race, and Montgomery was beaten handily by O'Connell in the fifth race.

In the opening sprint a big field of fairly good selling platers picked up more weight than this class of horses generally carry. Tenole was made favorite, with George H. Ketcham second choice, and there was a big plunge on Billy Mason. The latter rushed to the front, and showed great speed for three furlongs, but then tired, Free Lady, the St. Louis trick, taking command. Ferroll came fast in the closing strides, however, and won by a half length from Free Lady. Canova third. Tenole could never get to the front, and George H. Ketcham was always in the middle of a compact bunch.

George Lee's bad showing in the mile and a half event was the subject of much unfavorable criticism. Holden took the favorite back to last place, and kept him there until there was no chance of his winning. Alvarado set a slow pace for a mile and a quarter; then Burns, who had carefully nursed Moncreith, moved to the front with the black horse, and won handily. Alvarado beating Bethlehem Star, with George Lee fourth.

Antiquary was the favorite for the third race, with Harry Nutter second choice. The latter got off badly, while Antiquary seemed short on speed, although interfered with more or less. Mazie V. got away well, and, although headed for a time by Cathedral in the stretch, stuck to her work, and won by a head from Sugden, a Windsor immigrant, which may well mean the best race, having got away in the rear.

McNickle messed The Devil about in the fourth race, and not only was beaten out by Al Fresco, but came near losing second place to Don Orsino.

Timemaker was backed from 7 to 5 to 4 to 5 in the fifth race, but was always outrun by O'Connell and Montgomery, the former winning by a length.

The 2-year-old Chanlo led by lengths into the stretch in the closing race, but then gave it up, and Fonclif won handily, with Facade second and Tranby third.

Lakeside Summaries Nov. 1.

Weather clear and windy; track fast.

First race, ¾ mile, purse $400:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.
7-1	Ferroll, 114 (Lynch).....	10h	6hd	6hd	6h	1½	1
6-1	Free Lady, 114 (McNickle)	1	1½	1½	1½	2½	2
20-1	Canova, 117 (Freeman)....	6h	3½	4hd	3hd	3½	3

Time, 1:02¾. Aunt Mary, Tenole, Billy Mason, Tom Tobin, George H. Ketcham, Grey John, Black Fonso, Pep Parks, Farley, Bill Arnett, Summer Sea, Red Gidd, Redwood finished as named. Winner, J. Rodeano's b. f. by Hinyar—Belinda Julia. Start good. Won in a mild drive. Racing against the wind the first part of it stopped Billy Mason. George H. Ketcham was badly pocketed and could never get through. Canova was off the saddle all the way.

Second race, 1¼ miles, selling, purse $400:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.
7-2	Moncreith, 105 (T. Burns)	5hd	5hd	3½	2hd	1½	
4-1	Al'rado II., 104 (Nutt)...	4hd	2½	1½	1½	1½	
7-5	Bethlehem Star, 105 (Lynch)	2hd	2hd	2½	3½	3½	

Time, 2:38¼. George Lee, Mr. Easton, Sunburst finished as named. Winner, J. E. Murphy's br. c., by Jim Gore—Bazaline. Start good. Won in a mild drive. George Lee was badly handled. Sunburst ran about half a mile and then stopped. Montgomery was overridden.

Third race, 5½ furlongs, 2-year-olds, purse $400:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fin.
10-1	Mazie V., 103 (Sexton)..	8h	7hd	5hd	1½	1
10-1	Sugden, 109 [McIntyre]..	9½	9½	9½	5½	2½
16-1	Cathedral, 118 (T. Burns)	1½	2½	1½	2½	3

Time, 1:09¼. Antiquary, Hamilla, Pat Clesburne, Nora Ives, Harry Nutter, J. J. T., Mrs. Jimmie, Felia B., Anowan, Scatcohen, Barabbas, Miss Mankato finished as named. Cassium left at post. Winner, Bradley's ch. f., by Miracle—Vexation. Start fair. Won in a long, hard drive. Mazie V. stopped and came away in the stretch. Sugden was the best. He had all the bad luck. Antiquary was in a pocket most all of the way. J. J. T. showed some speed. Capsicum would not leave the barrier at all.

Fourth race, 1 mile and 70 yards, 3-year-olds, purse $400:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
8-5	Al Fresco, 107 [T. Burns]	2h	4	2h	3½	1½
7-10	The Devil, 102 [McN'ele]	1hd	1½	1½	1½	2h
20-1	Don Orsino, 97 [Holden]..	4	3½	3	2½	3

Time, 1:45¾. Plantain also ran. Winner, T. Lieslie's b. c., by Eolus—Gladiola. Start good. Won cleverly. Al Fresco won principally through the ride he got. The Devil suffered from a bad ride. McNickel messed him about generally.

Fifth race, Academy, purse $400:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
6-1	O'Connell, 109 [Dean]..	2h	2d	2hd	3½	1
2-1	Montgry, 109 [McN'ele]..	3d	1½	1½	1½	2hd
4-5	Timemaker, 112 [T. B's]	3hd	4d	3h	2d	3½

Time, 1:14¾. Dr. Sheppard, Dunois finished as named. Winner, H. Sanders' ch. g., by Harry O'Fallon—May Kennedy. Start fair. Won handily. Dunois threw his jockey at the post.

Sixth race, selling, all ages, purse $400:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
13-10	Fonclif, 124 [Bloss]....	1h	2½	2h	2½	1½
8-5	Facade, 88 [McN'ele]....	4h	4h	4h	3h	2hd
5-1	Tranby, 123 [T. Burns]..	5h	5h	3h	4d	3d

Time, 1:44¾. Charlo, Udah, White Pine, John Sack, Steele finished as named. Winner, E. Cushing's b. h., by Fonso—Glencliffe. Start good. Won cleverly. Bloss rode a pretty race on Fonclif. Charlo opened up a big gap and set a terrific pace, but quit at the end.

Today's Lakeside Entries.

First race, 1 mile, selling—Free Lady, 98 pounds; Globe II., 96; Waubun, 96; Chauncey Fisher, 96; Mosh, 99; Moroni, 99; Cutter, 101; Hindoonet, 103; Needah, 105; Second Chance, 105; Annie Teuton, 105; C. H. Whelan, 105; Treeby, 105; Swordsman, 108; Overland, 111.

Second race, 5¼ furlongs, 2-year-olds, maidens—Lady Weight, 108 pounds; Barrier, 105; Rival Dare, 105; The Wooer, 105; Flintan, 105; Bolerie, 105; La Juniata, 105; Banish, 105; Sam Lazarus, Esq., 108; Nat Roe, 105; Miss Huron, 105; Bright Night, 108; Calchas, 108; Numa, 108; Nailer, 108; Major Bell, 108; Nilmah, 108; Sun God, 108; Cuirassier, 108.

Third race, 1 1-16 miles—George Lee, 94 pounds; Prince Blazes, 94; Double Dummy, 103; Boanerges, 112.

Fourth race, ¾ mile, 2-year-olds, handicap—Arthur McKnight, 80 pounds Harry Nutter, 96; Boney Boy, 98; Andes, 98; Hanlight, 100; Queen of Song, 103; Sea Lion, 108.

Fifth race, 1 mile, selling—Hardly, 96 pounds; Muskadine, 99; Midian, 99; Surmount, 101; Nannie L.'s Sister, 105; Celtic Bard, 105; Principle, 105; Jim Blackburn, 108; Milwaukee, 108; Idle Hour, 108.

Sixth race, ¾ mile, selling—Mary Kinsella, 102 pounds; Nannie Davis, 102; Her Favor, 104; Graziella, 104; Locust Blossom, 104; Lucid, 105; Warren, Charabelle, 107; Bridgeton, 107; Dr. Marks, 109; Nathanson, 109; Lew Hopper, 110; Czarowitz, 110; W. C. T., 111.

KING BARLEYCORN'S VICTORY.

Two-Year-Old Gallops Home in Front of Don de Oro and Others at Aqueduct.

New York, Nov. 1.—There was a good attendance at Aqueduct today and the racing was interesting. In the first race Harry Reed was backed as if it was all over. Billali and Surrogate led to the stretch, and then Tinge went to the front and won easily, Harry Reed getting the place, and Tappan, who stumbled at the head of the stretch, being third. Whistling Con was an odds-on favorite for the fourth race, and had to be driven to win. The 2-year-old King Barleycorn, won the fifth race in a gallop. Don de Oro was among those behind him.

Weather cloudy; track slow.

First race, ¾ mile, purse $400:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.
10-1	Tinge, 105 [Cunningham]	6	6	1½	1½	1½	1
7-10	Harry Reed, 105 [T'mer]	4	3½	3d	2h	2d	
8-1	Tappan, 102 [Maher]....	5	5	6	5	3d	

Time, 1:16¾. Buffoon, Lady Disdain, Billali, Charlie Rose, Athy, Calculation, Regulator, Surrogate finished as named. Start good. Tinge came away easily; was last running. Tarpan closed fast. Lady Disdain got a bad break. Billali showed early speed.

Second race, ¾ mile, purse $400, 2-year-olds, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fin.
3-1	Incandescent, 105 [Mc'Son]	3	1½	1½	1½	1½
9-1	Imperial, 102 [James]....	2h	3½	2h	2½	
8-1	Al Reeves, 98 [O'Connor]	7	5d	4½	4d	3

Time, 1:18¾. Chesterphone, Bostellini, Kostelsari, Cavalleria, Tray, Carbostone, Holdup, Our Annie finished as named. Start good. It was only a gallop for Incandescent. Holdup was off under his nose and took him back at once.

Third race, 1 mile and 40 yards, purse $400, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
4-1	Prompto, 106 [Thorpe]...	1½	2h	1½	1½	
5-1	Lost Girl, 104 [O'Neil]..	6h	6h	5h	2½	
4-1	Roadwater, 105 [Rutter]	3	3h	3½	3h	

Time, 1:45. Little Alarm, Pelxotto II., Lady Britannic, and Step About finished as named. Start struggling. Won easily. Thorpe beat the gate as usual. Lost Girl closed a big gap under bad riding. Step About was off in front.

Third race, 1 mile, purse $400, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
4-1	Prompto, 106 [Thorpe]...	1½	2h	1½	1½	
5-1	Lost Girl, 104 [O'Neil]..	6h	6h	5h	2½	
4-1	Roadwater, 105 [Rutter]	3	3h	3½	3h	

Time, 1:45. Little Alarm, Pelxotto II., Lady Britannic, and Step About finished as named. Start struggling. Won easily. Thorpe beat the gate as usual. Lost Girl closed a big gap under bad riding. Step About was off in front.

Third race, 1 mile, purse $400, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fin.
2-1	Suscol, 110 [Hennessy]..	2h	2h	2hd	3½	1
12-1	Velos, 119 [T. B'sh[Hugh]	3	5d	6h	4½	2½
6-1	Don Luis, 110 [Rutter]..	4	3½	3h	1½	3h

Time, 1:44. William P., Pelxotto, Zarro, and Los Prietos finished as named. Start fair. Won in a gallop. P. F. is a sprinter.

Fourth race, ¾ mile, purse $400, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fin.
8-5	San Mateo, 112 [Sullivan]	5	1½	1½	1½	1½
6-5	Bernard'o, 109 [Hen'essy]	4	2½	2½	2½	2½
8-5	Dolore, 108 [Wilson]....	1	4½	4h	4½	3d

Time, 1:27. Benamela, Outaway, Tom Smith, Masoero, and Alvero finished as named. Start fair. Won handily. Dolore was badly ridden. Outaway showed speed.

Fifth race, 5½ furlongs, purse $350, 2-year-olds:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
5-2	Ventoro, 105 [Hennessy]	2	2½	2½	2½	1½
7-5	Horton, 111 [Piggott]...	5	4½	4½	3½	2½
150-1	Anchored, 98 [Bullman]	4	3h	5h	4h	3d

Headwater, Jennie Reed, Magdalenes, Candale, Polka, and St. Kristine finished as named. Time, 1:09. Start straggling. Won cleverly.

Oakland entries:

First race, ¾ mile, selling—Magnus, 104 pounds; Kruna, 109; Masoero, 109; Fashion Plate, 109; Judge Stouffer, 109; Queen Nubia, 109; O'Fleta, 109; Rose Maid, 109.

Second race, 1 1-16 miles, selling—Coda, 98 pounds; Lady Hurst, 98; Bliss Rucker, 100; Tenrica, 101; Benamela, 102; Collins, 105.

Third race, ¾ mile, 2-year-olds—Stone L., 108 pounds; Crossmoline, 108; Master Lee, 108; Don't Tell, 108; Rear Admiral, 111; Thuron, 115; Final, 115; Gilt Edge, 115; Glengaber, b. c., by Morello—Miss Lou, 118; Lime Water, 118; Fiero, br. c., by Wildidle—Irish Lass, 118; Los Medanos, 118; Simoner, 118; First Tenor, 118; Sam McKeever, 118.

Fourth race, 1 1-16 miles, handicap—Ringmaster, 90 pounds; San Venado, 100; Cromwell, 108; Napamax, 112; Grady, 116.

Fifth race, 5½ furlongs, all ages, high weight handicap—Elizabeth B., 90 pounds; Bonibel, 105; De Los Reyos, 107; Homestake, 110; Highland Ball, 108; Yemen, 131; Valencienne, 132; Etta H., 134.

Latonia Meeting Extended to Nov. 19.

Cincinnati, O., Nov. 1.—The management of the Latonia Jockey club has decided to extend the present meeting, which was to close Nov. 5, until Saturday, Nov. 19. The last race of Monday, postponed on account of the darkness, was the first on the card today and resulted in a victory for Dutch Comedian, at odds of 10 to 1. Viola K., backed down from 30 to 12 to 1. In the middle-aged 2-year-old race, was beaten a nose by Belle of Dublin, a 6 to 1 chance. Weather pleasant; track good. Summaries:

First race, 1 mile, selling—Dutch Comedian, 100 pounds [Kuhn], 10 to 1, won; Mariti, 102 [Crowhurst], 8 to 1, and 2 to 1, second; Elusive, 97 [Knight], 6 to 5, third. Time, 1:43¾. Evaline, Double Quick, Arcturus, Doncella, Hampden, and Garnet Ripple also ran.

Second race, 1 mile, selling—Aunt Maggie, 105 pounds [Kuhn], 2 to 1, won; Creedmore I., 100 [T. Knight], 18 to 1 and 6 to 1, second; Luther Hints, 110 [Guiterez], 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:43¾. Kathie May, Lyllis, Royal Choice, Libation, Full Hand, Melile, John Sullivan, Provolo, Rida, and Gomez also ran.

Third race, 5¼ furlongs—Clarence R., 108 pounds [Morrison], 6 to 1, won; Volandies, 103 [T. Knight], 3 to 2 and even, second; Air Raid, 105 [Aker], 4 to 5, third. Time, 1:10¾. Parakeet, Red Pirate, and Galathee also ran.

Fourth race, 1 1-16 miles, handicap—Millstream, 100 pounds [Crowhurst], 3 to 1, won; Sauber, 107 [Britton], 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, second; What Next, 115 [J. Mathews], 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:53¾. Sir Rolla, Great Bend, and Alleviate also ran.

Fifth race, 1¼ miles, selling—Joe Shelby, 104 pounds [M. Dunn], 2 to 1, won; Cordie II., 112 [J. Mathews], 3 to 1 and 6 to 5, second; Virgie O., 99 [Kuhn], 2 to 1, third. Time, 2:11½. Donation, Barton, and Pop Dixon also ran.

Sixth race, 5 furlongs—Belle of Dublin, 105 pounds [M. Dunn], 6 to 1, won; Viola K., 105 [T. Knight], 12 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Malise, 105 [Dupee], 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:04. Lizzie Tello, Capitola, Custance, Lillie Marks, Preliminary, Rose Apple, Frances Reed, Emily B., and Paysinta also ran.

Seventh race, 1 mile, selling—Deyo, 101 pounds [Dupee], even, won; Bonnie Bourke, 107 [Burrell], 7 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Mordecai, 108 [Morrison], 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:44. Calus, Ennomia, The Star of Bethlehem, The Doctor, Harry Shannon, and Eleanor Holmes also ran.

Tomorrow's entries:

First race, selling, 6 furlongs—Henry of Frantsmar, Conan Doyle, Banrica, 109 pounds; Governor Taylor, Ondagus, Valesco, Orme, 112; Fourth Ward, 114; Covington, Ky., 117; Samovar, 120; Sirenia, 121; Primate, 124; Teucer, 127; Turtle Dove, 127.

Second race, 5 furlongs—Ethel Collins, Stanel, Maybe So, Lela Murray, Contravene, Hi Lassie, Rose Ash, 100 pounds; Rosa Masso, Georgie, Aureole, Piccola, Maid of Promise, Crinkle, Frances D., 110.

Third race, selling, 1 mile—Belzara, Dr. Pitts, Tutulia, Miss Emma, Harrie Byrd, 97 pounds; Hats Off, 107; Can I See 'Em, 101; Calus, Annie M., High Noon, 104; Don Clarencio, 107.

Fourth race, all ages, 1 mile—Schanlon, Leella Guess Me, 92 pounds; Mazo, 85; Pacemaker, Sir Rolla, 98; Performance, 99; imp. Eddie Burke, 102; Maddalo, 108.

Fifth race, 5 furlongs—Fuko, Fizzle, 102 pounds; Iron Chancellor, Dr. Graves, Osmond, Eldorpha, 106; Rice, 107; Pelleas, Prince Duluth, Flying Word, Friesland, Pretty Rosie, Undue, 110.

Sixth race, selling, 1 mile—Elusive, 97 pounds; Indra, 100; Roy H., Merlin, Mamie Worth, 101; Double Quick, Amber Glints, Elsina, Donation, 104; Egbart, Barton, 107; Helen H. Gardner, 109.

Declines $50,000 for Ormonde.

San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 1.—A telegram has been received in this city from the agent of W. O'B. MacDonough, owner of Ormonde, stating the Duke of Westminster's offer of $50,000 for that famous racehorse has been declined.

Barry-McGovern Match Is Off.

The match between Jimmy Barry and McGovern before the Greater New York Athletic club is off. So Jimmy Barry announced last night. Harry says the club failed to live up to the agreement to deposit $1,200 on Oct. 1. Yesterday the manager wired Barry that McGovern's forfeit had been posted and that the club would post the forfeit ten days before the fight. But this is not satisfactory to the little champion. "I can't afford to go on there and take chances," said Barry. "I see the receipts were attached yesterday. I would now like to have the match pulled off before O'Rourke's benefit. That is a reliable organization. I know I had a match there once for a $1,500 purse, and although it was a hot night and not more than $1,200 was in the house, we got every cent that was coming to us."

Englewood's Athletic Club.

Englewood is to have an athletic club much after the style of the America Athletic association. Many of the prominent sporting men and politicians are interested, and a meeting will be held tonight for the purpose of organization. It is proposed to have a clubhouse, with a well equipped gymnasium. A series of boxing entertainments will be given through the winter.

Pettit Beaten by Latham.

Manchester, England, Nov. 1.—Peter Latham of this city, the court tennis champion of the world, conceding the odds of half of fifteen for a bisque, beat Thomas Pettit of Boston Mass., today, 4—2.

Notes of the Boxers.

Joe Sturch and Casper Leon will furnish the windup at McGurn's court on Monday night. They meet at 107 pounds.

From New York comes the news that Manager Houseman has arranged a meeting between Jack Daly of Wilmington and George Kirwan, to take place in Chicago late in December.

George Kirwan left yesterday afternoon for Toronto, where he is to meet Jack Bennett of Philadelphia on Saturday night. Kirwan has been matched to meet Jack Everhardt at the American Athletic association at an early date.

Several sports were much surprised that Eugene Bezenah was able to last twenty rounds at Louisville on Monday night against "Tommy" Hogan. From the showing made by Bezenah against Lewis at the last entertainment of the America Athletic association it was thought he would be unable to stand the stiff jabs of Hogan.

Negotiations are in progress for a match between "Pedlar" Palmer and Oscar Gardner at 118 pounds. Palmer insists on the fight taking place at the National Sporting Club, London. Paddy Sullivan, manager of the Omaha boy, has cabled that Gardner will meet the Englishman under his management in Omaha on Nov. 24.

Charley Strong, the colored fighter who is to meet Frank Childs at the America Athletic association on Saturday night, was knocked out by Tom Carey of Yonkers on Saturday night. The two men fought twenty rounds before the Pelican Athletic club. Strong being finished with a hard left on the stomach in the last round. Carey used his elbow and back-heeled at every opportunity, and should have been disqualified early in the fight.

Preliminary bouts are passing away, if the card offered by Manager Gilmore for his show on Monday night can be taken as a criterion. Three six round bouts are scheduled. Ole Olson of Chicago will meet Peter Tracey of Pittsburg at 130 pounds in the windup. Frank Zaplock and Jack Ryan go six rounds at 122 pounds. The mixup of the evening will be between two colored punchers, "Flying Cloud" and "Moonshine," who met in a friendly set-to at the last show. Amos Cooley and Jack English will furnish the lone preliminary.

CLARKE QUITS THE TEAM.

CONFESSES HE IS A PROFESSIONAL, HAVING COACHED TARKIO.

Admits the Truth of Wisconsin's Charges and Is Declared Ineligible by Professor Stagg Before the Badgers' Formal Protest Is Received—His Loss Will Weaken the Maroon Eleven at a Critical Period—Rogers Being Investigated.

Although the protests had not arrived yesterday which it was said the University of Wisconsin would prefer against some of the University of Chicago football players, among them being Gordon Clarke and Rogers, the former player and one of the best backs that ever played at the university confessed to Coach Stagg that the charge of receiving money for imparting football knowledge at Tarkio College was true, and he was at once barred from further participation in Chicago University athletics.

Yesterday morning Clarke saw Wisconsin's charges in THE TRIBUNE, and at once went to Coach Stagg, to whom he admitted he had coached the Missouri eleven in '95 before he entered the university. Stagg was surprised at Clarke's statement, and he and Clarke had a long talk over the matter.

It appears that when Clarke left the high school at Omaha he was asked to take the place of a player who had been engaged to coach the Tarkio team for a week or so. Clarke did this, but previous to taking the position he wrote to his brother, who was then attending the University of Chicago, asking whether he would be able to try for the teams at the university, which he was then thinking of entering. If he coached, Henry Clarke then wrote back that he could do so without impairing his amateur standing, which, under the then existing rules, was perfectly true, but after he had been in the university about four months the "Presidents' rules" were agreed upon and he saw that he was unable to take part in athletics. Accordingly he took means to restore the money which he had received, but it was returned, as the athletic association at Tarkio had disbanded and the money came back to Clarke. Then the schools passed the new rules which are in vogue at present, and, as he said yesterday, "I have been waiting this action for some time and knew that since many persons knew of it that I would be forced to resign the team sooner or later. But I tried my best to fix matters at a time when I thought I would be able to clear myself, but the unfortunate condition of affairs at Tarkio made it such that I was unable to straighten myself out."

Will Finish His Course.

Clarke seemed to be exceedingly regretful of the occurence, but, nevertheless, said: "Since I have been found out I have only one thing to say, and that is I am not going to leave the university as a number of persons seemed to think this morning, but I shall continue my studies until I graduate."

Yesterday Clarke gave out the following statement, in which he explains the entire matter and shows that under the then existing rules he could coach:

Editor of The Tribune: While I was a member of the Omaha High School, in 1895, a former Michigan player offered me a chance to coach at Tarkio, Mo., during the football season. Before accepting his offer I wrote to my brother Henry, who was attending the University of Chicago, asking him if it would debar me from playing if I accepted the offer. As he wrote that it would not interfere with my amateur standing I accepted the offer. At that time the Western universities did not discountenance coaching for money, although a man could not receive pay for playing. In 1896 the universities passed the rule: "No student shall be eligible for any contest who has ever used or is using his athletic skill for gain. This rule also declared that any bona fide student of the University of Chicago for months when this rule went into effect. Seeing that the general agitation in the colleges had stirred up a feeling against professionalism I attempted to regain my amateur standing by returning the money to the Tarkio treasurer. He, however, declined to receive it, the former athletic association having disbanded. Later on the universities passed a still more stringent rule, debarring all those who had ever received money for athletic training. Feeling that I was an amateur in spirit, never having contested or played for money, and knowing that the only distinction was merely a line between playing or contesting for money and coaching for money, I still remained a member of the University of Chicago athletics. When I heard last night that I was likely to be protested by Wisconsin I immediately went over to see Mr. Stagg about the matter. Upon hearing it he informed me that I was ineligible to play upon the University of Chicago team. I also wish to say that in fact that I have refused for money was first made known to the Board of Physical Culture this morning. In withdrawing from the University of Chicago team I wish to make this public statement. M. GORDON CLARKE.

Stagg Greatly Discouraged.

Stagg was extremely discouraged yesterday and had little to say regarding the affair except that he was exceedingly sorry and regretted the occurrence. When asked what the team would do without Clarke he said: "I don't know as yet. The thing has come just at a time when we needed him the most and I can't see what we will do. I hope to be able to make some new combination which will arrange the matter and hope that I can get some new man to take his place."

Clarke will be missed a great deal not only as a player on the baseball team and football team, but in the general athletics in which he took an active part. As a football player he was without doubt one of the best all-around players which the team ever had. He did noble work at the Illinois game last year and virtually won the game. He also made the single touchdown in the Pennsylvania game on Saturday. He will be missed a great deal by not only the team, but as a team mate of Herschberger's he will possibly deprive that kicking half back of a few of his place kicks. The Herschberger-Clarke combination was one which could not be equaled and the pair in nearly every game this year has made the remarkable record of kicking one or more goals from placement. He was also one of the best quarter backs which the team ever had, as well as a good end.

In baseball he was a leading member of the team.

Clarke's confession caused a great deal of surprise at the university, especially among his fellow-students, with whom he was exceedingly popular.

Secretary Shepardson said:

"The Athletic board will take action on Clarke's case at once, and while we are all sorry that he has been found to have received money Stagg will notify him at once that he is no longer eligible for any of the teams. The rule which we have at present is retroactive, and he is, of course, no longer a member of our teams."

Clarke's absence had its effect on the practice yesterday, and while the teams were out at open practice for the first time in two weeks the small crowd of rooters stood in groups and silently discussed the news and tried to figure out what the team would do and who would be his successor. The practice revealed this somewhat, for Ewing was tried at half and he seemed to play well. Allen may take the place, but as yet there are not any plans for the half backs. Sheldon, the little half on the scrubs, may be taken on. There are several changes to be made before any of the games.

Stagg is quietly investigating the case of Rogers. Nothing has been heard of the protests by the coach, and yesterday he was too much taken up by the Clarke affair to say much excepting that he had not received any of the protests from Wisconsin.

NORTHWESTERN PLAYS WELL.

Purple Team Shows Better Form, but Its Work Is Not Steady—Hollister in Charge of Gymnasium.

Northwestern practiced well yesterday, but its old fault of spasmodic play was much in evidence. The offensive work was fast and hard, but the defensive was decidedly off color. Time and again the scrubs were able to make good gains, and for the second time this year were able to make a touchdown, and that, too, by clean, hard football. The new line is proving a success, but the team will have to improve immensely if it expects to beat Michigan. Bothne at tackle is giving speed and strength to that side of the line, but that other side is far from strong. Elliott is doing the best playing on the field and seems to have lost his old fault of losing his head. He is one of the fastest men in the Western colleges, and gets down under punts faster than Sieberts. Sieberts is a puzzle to the coaches. He does not improve much, his tackling is wretched, but he has a better knowledge of the game than any of those trying for his position, and will probably stay there.

McCusky was out and playing again. It was the first time he has really played since his quarrel with Bannard, but his bucking and line play did not show that he had gone back to any perceptible degree. His return to the game allows Thorne to go back to guard and makes that side of the line much stronger. C. E. Dietz will not be in the Michigan game and Hanson may take his place. Hanson is green, but his immense strength and quickness make up for this; besides, he is twenty pounds heavier than Treis and may push him out.

The practice opened in better fashion than any this year. It took the varsity only seven downs to push the ball over, but there the good playing ended. The scrubs got the ball on a fumble on the regulars' forty yard line, and it did not leave their hands until they had scored. Smiley went through between G. O. Dietz and Hanson for forty yards. Then Bothne got off side and Chadbourne caught the ball twenty yards nearer by a run around the end. Thorne in his excitement was the second man to get off side, and the scrubs found themselves right under the posts. Twice they failed to gain, but on the third trial Smiley went between G. O. Dietz and Sieberts and over the line.

Dr. Hollister will take formal charge of the gymnasium today, and yesterday he watched Max Beutner conduct the classes for the last time. Hollister will organize the students a soon as possible and will take hold of the track and indoor teams and get them in shape for the fall games.

"It is the first time I have seen Northwestern practice, and it is doing good work," said the new trainer yesterday. "I saw the Minnesota and Wisconsin game last Saturday, and all the talk of Madison being weak is nonsense. They had thirty men on the side lines, and even without Holmes and O'Dea they had a strong team on the field. Minnesota tried nothing but the guards back; even when it had failed time and again it persisted in using that one play. It did not seem to get into the play until Wisconsin had scored heavily, but then it played hard. I do not know how Chicago and Wisconsin compare, for I have not seen Chicago play since it met us, but Stagg has evidently a splendid team. All this protest business is childish. If a team is not willing to play all the men the opposing manager names as his team it ought not to schedule the game."

HARVARD HAS MANY COACHES.

Crimson Backers Expect Good Odds in the Betting on the Pennsylvania Game.

Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—Sixteen coaches were on the field today and every man put in a lick towards bracing up the team. There were Everett, Lake, Bob Wrenn, Deland, Lewis, Manahan, Mason, Wrightington, Bert Waters, Charlie Brewer, Cranston, Joe Upton, George Gray, Adams, Norton Shaw, Cabot, and Forbes. It was the biggest force of the year and one of the biggest on record.

The best part of the work is that in the preliminary signal practice there were all the men who played last Saturday. On Saturday Harvard will put into the field a team that is picked for the playing of the men and not hampered in the selection of crippled players. The condition of the team is better than it has been for years, and the whole work is a monument to McMasters. The varsity made only two touchdowns against the second, but this was partly the result of having the first on the defensive nearly all of the second half. For the last twenty minutes the second kept the ball in the offensive work was fast and snappy.

The different formations tried by the second, particularly the new guards back, shows that the coaches cannot get rid of the idea that Pennsylvania is coming with this same play. But the practice was secret and it was not given out whether the new defense against this play worked any better or not.

The news that Wednesday night is the date set for the departure of the Quakers at Philadelphia will find them in Auburndale, within five miles of here, has stirred up a tremendous interest in the game at Cambridge. There will be a big crowd at the game, but what talk there is gives Pennsylvania odds on account of the years of successful victories. Harvard men will be apt to keep their money pretty close, but what they do put out will be at odds of a pretty good size.

The center is the place Harvard is at present trying to brace up, and Sargent and Burnett were given a half each, but neither put up a fast game. Sargent was pretty fair on the defensive, but in passing back on the direct pass for punts he threw the ball over Warren's head once and almost repeated the performance.

SORRY THEY DIDN'T PROTEST.

Northwestern Players Think Their Committee Was Too Faint Hearted to Act Against Chicago.

The news that Wisconsin was going to protest Rogers and Clarke of the Chicago team created a great stir in football circles at Evanston yesterday. The majority of the evidence held by the Madison management was furnished them by the Athletic committee of Northwestern, who had gathered it for the same purpose, but decided to keep it was necessary. Evanston would have made a much better showing against Chicago if these two men had been barred, but the committee was afraid that if it should take any such action Stagg would protest Sieberts. The committee, after gathering evidence against Clarke, Rogers, and Knolla, met the evening before the Chicago game to take action. The members were divided and the meeting was one of the most exciting in the history of Evanston athletics. Coach Bannard does not believe in protesting, although in this case he was in favor of action, but the committee was too faint-hearted and agreed that it would let the matter go and would furnish Wisconsin with the evidence.

This proceeding has exasperated football men at Evanston, and they are not backward in saying so. W. Hart was sent to Beloit to gather evidence against Rogers and he found it an exceedingly easy matter, he said, coming back with evidence as he believed, to prove his case without doubt. Northwestern needed money, and if Stagg should refuse to play these three men the game was off, as it was thought he surely would, the purple could not stand the financial loss.

"Nothing will please me," said one of the professors of the Methodist institution, "as to be able to call Stagg down after all his grand-stand play for athletics. When I heard of it was too cool? fun for us and we could not do it."

"I do not believe in protesting," said Bannard yesterday, "but the evidence we had against these men was so strong that I was in favor of using it, but the committee could not see it in that light."

"Rogers played three years at Beloit," said Dr. Hollister yesterday, "and I do not believe that he played an unfair game. I know little about him, but I do not believe that he is ineligible. I am not in favor of this indiscriminate protesting. If a team takes on a game with an understanding it should be played, and the right of each man to play should be left with the committee of the school he attends."

SURPRISE TO THE BADGERS.

Action of Athletic Council in Protesting Chicago Football Players Produces a Sensation.

Madison, Wis., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—The protests of University of Chicago football players by the Athletic council has created a considerable sensation here. The football management and members of the council are still reticent over the affair, refusing to say anything in regard to the cases of Burnett and Knolla.

It is the general opinion here that the cases against Rogers and Gordon Clarke are conclusive, and that they will be withdrawn from the team. Against Rogers, the management has the affidavit of Professor Harding that he played for over one-half in the Minnesota-Beloit game of 1894, as well as numerous newspaper clippings to that effect. In the Clarke case there are clippings from the Tarkio Independent of Nov. 1, Nov. 4, and subsequent issues of 1895, announcing the arrival of Coach Clarke from Omaha. Also the management has affidavits from Mr. Wilson, a graduate of Tarkio College, and now cashier of a bank at Tarkio, as well as his brother, a businessman of Tarkio, affirming that M. G. Clarke coached the college football team in the fall of 1895, receiving therefor $50 per week. Dr. Elsom said he could not say anything about the cases of Burnett and Knolla, but thought there was no doubt as to the ineligibility of Rogers and Clarke. When asked if any protest against Holmes had been received, he said there had not, and that nothing against him had been found by the Athletic council.

Heffelfinger in the City.

"Pudge" Heffelfinger passed through the city yesterday on his way East to coach the Yale team. In the afternoon he met several players of the All-Star team, which he is to Captain against the

QUEER DEATH A WEDDING ECHO.

Marriage of the Daughter Followed by Mysterious Injuries to the Mother.

MEN MAY GO ON STRIKE.

Employes of the New York Central Claim They Are Being Overworked.

GENERAL NEWS OF GOTHAM.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, New York, Nov. 1.

Strange Death of a Brooklyn Woman.

Mrs. C. F. Whitney of 98 Macon street, Brooklyn, died Sunday night after a series of circumstances that makes the death a mysterious one. There is evidence that she lay in a state of coma for four days without any one near to attend her.

On Wednesday night last Mrs. Whitney's daughter was married in the flat which Mr. and Mrs. Whitney occupied. After the wedding dinner the bridal couple departed on their trip, which ended at Boston. From there the young bride sent a telegram to her mother.

Sunday evening the young couple returned to the Macon street flat, arriving at 9 o'clock, expecting to be greeted by Mrs. Whitney. The rooms were brilliantly illuminated, but a knock on the door met with no response. The door was forced and on the sill lay a telegram, unopened, evidently pushed under the door by the telegraph boy. The gas was burning just as it had been when the couple left five days before.

Hurrying into the dining-room the young bride saw her mother lying unconscious on the floor. Doctors were sent for, and an examination showed that Mrs. Whitney had sustained severe bruises about the body. The doctors put the case down as heart and kidney trouble, and left with the encouraging word that Mrs. Whitney would be all right again in a short time.

Fifteen minutes after the physicians left the house Mrs. Whitney was dead, having never regained consciousness sufficiently to tell what had happened.

Mr. Whitney, the husband of the woman, is a well-known Brooklyn artist. He had been absent from home. No valuables had been taken from the house.

Railroad Employes May Strike.

A strike is said to be brewing on the New York Central railroad. The men on the New York and Putnam railroad complain that their working time has been increased from thirteen to fifteen hours per day in order to reduce expenses and to make up for the laying off of one train crew.

A committee of employés of the New York Central railroad said today that they are compelled to report thirty minutes before they begin work, starting in at 5:55 a. m. and working until 9 p. m.

Superintendent McCoy announced at the Grand Central depot today that the lengthening of the working time is only for two weeks, when the old schedule will be restored.

Richard Croker on Roosevelt Police Board.

Richard Croker at the Democratic club tonight gave out an interview in reply to the charges made by ex-Police Commissioner Frank Moss on the prevalence of vice and crime under Tammany. He said in part:

"I believe," said Mr. Croker, "that Frank Moss succeeded Theodore Roosevelt as President of the Police board. He, therefore, should be familiar with the legacy of unpunished crimes that was bequeathed him. He talks of 'wide open' New York. I would like to direct his attention to the New York of Roosevelt's day, with which he seems to be unfamiliar.

"He seems to have forgotten that when the Roosevelt Police board was hunting women with the aid of policemen in hired dress suits, when children of tender age were being employed to induce saloonkeepers to violate the law by selling cans of beer, murder after murder was committed, and in the hurly-burly of Roosevelt's fanatical policy nearly every murderer escaped.

"Flats were robbed while the members of the demoralized police force in the disguise of men about town were seeking to entrap women to commit crime. Safes were blown open while the police were watching side doors.

"Mr. Roosevelt was responsible for the splendid record made by the police in the capture of men who sold soda water on Sunday. He kept the courts busy with charges against poor dealers of the East Side who sold to equally poor customers the food they needed for their Sunday dinner. But the people are not going to forget at the polls this year that while he was making it the worst criminals in the land were making a record of their own, unparalleled in the history of this city."

Mr. Croker then enumerated a number of criminals who had gone unpunished.

Gen. Shafter on Woman's Sphere.

The meeting of the State Federation of Women's Clubs in this city gave a local paper the idea of interviewing General Shafter, who is at Governor's Island, on woman suffrage. The General said:

"I am totally opposed to woman suffrage—decidedly and totally opposed to it. I think that the men look after the women, and they are the ones to attend to political affairs. It is not a question of lack of competency, but I think that on general principles women ought to keep out of politics, and, indeed, some men as well. I have voted but once in thirty years, and have no desire to do so. I never discuss politics, but do not hesitate to express my opinion on this."

The General said that he did not believe Clara Barton would have done better work at the head of the Commissary department than the official who held that important place.

Immediately after delivering himself thus, General Shafter was seized with a violent chill and his daughter knew enough of household politics to put him to bed.

Merriam Suit in Supreme Court.

The Merriam separation suit, in which the wife caused the husband's arrest in spite of a North Dakota divorce she says was obtained by him, came up in the Supreme Court today on a motion for altmony.

Lawyer A. H. Hummel, counsel for Mrs. Adelaide M. Merriam, advised her, when she was served last January with papers in a divorce from a North Dakota court, not to pay any attention to the suit. She alleges abandonment and failure to support.

John W. Merriam, the defendant, is connected with the firm of F. E. Fonseca & Co., cigar manufacturers, of 22 Fulton street, and is said to have an income of $15,000 a year.

The Merriams were married in 1882. The wife was then a widow, with a young child, and lived at Oshkosh, Wis. Up to the summer of 1897 Merriam allowed his wife $400 a month for personal expenses, but at that time, on plea that his income had depreciated, he decreased the payment to $250, and in November last dropped it altogether.

In August last a letter addressed to Mr. Merriam in Chicago fell into Mrs. Merriam's hands. It began, "My Dear Jack," and was signed "Your honey wife."

Decision was reserved.

The joint committee appointed by the Whig and Clio Literary societies at Princeton, N. J., announced tonight that Princeton has selected the affirmative side of the question submitted by Yale for the annual Yale-Princeton debate. The question is: "Resolved, That the United States should annex Cuba." The debate will be held at New Haven Dec. 6. Since 1893, when the intercollegiate debates were instituted, Princeton has been given the decision twice and Yale three times.

Dawes Consults Experts on Banking.

Charles G. Dawes, Controller of the Currency, it is now expected, will, when Congress convenes, recommend the enactment of the necessary legislation to allow an extension of the banking facilities of this country to our new colonies. The Controller has ruled that, as the law stands, branch banks cannot be established.

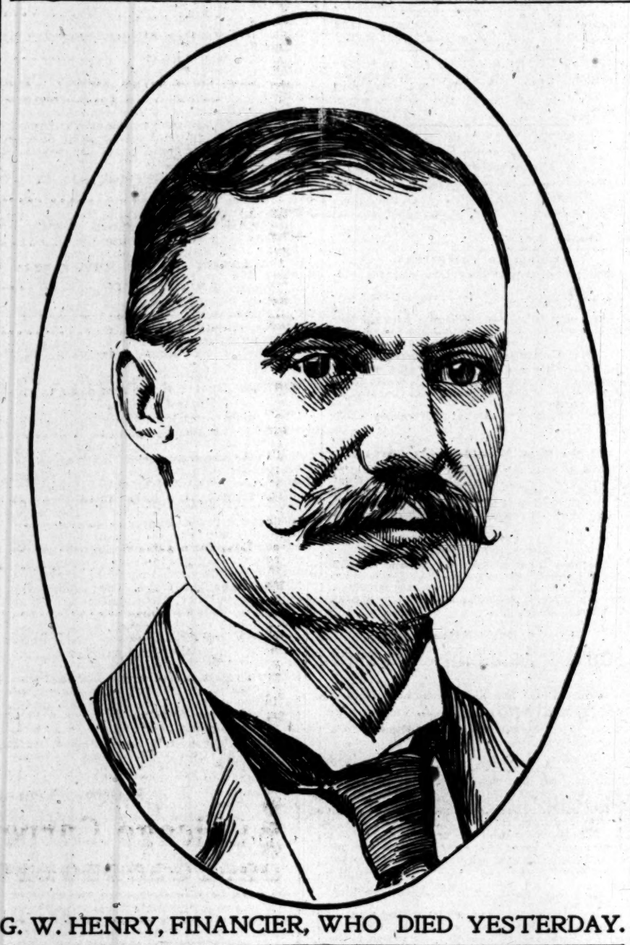
Mr. Dawes, when he was in this city yesterday, had an extended conference at the Lawyers' club with a number of men who are in the best position to know of the banking needs of our territorial possessions.

Among those whom he saw were Henry Cannon, President of the Chase National Bank; Calvin S. Brice, Charles R. Flint, R. A. C. Smith, and W. Schall Jr. of the firm of Muller, Schall & Co.

Miss Julia Arthur reappeared at Wallack's last evening in her success of last season, "A Lady of Quality," and was greeted warmly. The cast was new so far as most of the male characters are concerned.

Arrested for Illegal Registration.

Florence J. Sullivan, the Superintendent of the Bureau of Incumbrances and cousin of "Timothy Dry Dollar" Sullivan, the Tammany leader in the Sixth Assembly District, was arrested this afternoon on the charge of illegal registration. Chrystie Sullivan, his brother; Frederick C. Doewickel, a barkeeper in Sullivan's employ; and a man of the name of Berry, who works in Sullivan's saloon, were also arrested on the same charge. All four were accused of illegal registering from Chrystie Sullivan's saloon at 57 Bowery on the last registration day. All pleaded not guilty and Magistrate Flammer paroled them in Senator Grady's custody for a hearing.



G. W. HENRY, FINANCIER, WHO DIED YESTERDAY.

To Raise the Price of Coal.

Coal prices are to be advanced. A meeting of the Presidents of the coal carrying roads will be held in New York this week for the purpose of "discussing the situation." This is the method the coal commission has of avoiding the anti-trust laws. After this discussion, it is declared, the sales agents of the railroads will draw up a circular announcing an advance of 25 cents a ton. They will act independently.

If the present plan is carried out the advance in the schedule will be adjusted to a basis of $4 per ton for stove coal at tidewater. This will be actually an advance of 50 cents a ton on the price that has been prevailing all summer.

Joel P. Erhardt Arrested for Stopping Clubbing.

This afternoon Joel P. Erhardt, ex-Collector of the Port of New York, and a former Police Commissioner, was arrested and taken prisoner to the Old Slip Police Station for having prevented a brutal policeman from striking with his club a drunken man who lay helpless in the gutter.

Mr. Erhardt is President of the Lawyers' Security company and a prominent member of the Union League club. This afternoon he was walking leisurely through William street. As he reached 75, Mr. Erhardt saw a policeman with uplifted club about to strike a man who was lying prostrate in the street. Realizing that the man was powerless to help himself, Mr. Erhardt ran forward and grabbed the policeman's arm.

"Don't strike that man. Can't you see that he is either drunk or crazy?" said Mr. Erhardt.

A crowd collected which approved Mr. Erhardt's action, but the policeman arrested him for interfering with an officer.

HOW TO GET MARRIED.

Professor Cumnock Announces a New Course Which Will Be Introduced at Northwestern University.

Professor Cumnock of the School of Oratory at Northwestern University has created a flutter among his pupils by announcing that he will add to those arts which he has hitherto taught that of getting married.

How to go through the important ceremony properly and gracefully will be the object of the mock wedding ceremonies which he proposes to inaugurate.

Professor Cumnock has been reticent about the new course, but the idea has been discussed by his pupils until, to their minds, the university is to become a school of matrimony.

HERNANDEZ AFFAIR ADJUSTED.

Government of San Domingo Cherishes No Resentment Toward the United States.

Plattsburg, N. Y., Nov. 1.—Smith M. Weed, President of a syndicate which controls the customs and railroads of San Domingo, returned from the West Indies today, and reports that the Hernandez affair, in which the United States was covertly accused of aiding the revolutionist, has been satisfactorily adjusted. It is understood that Mr. Weed, in an official capacity, brought about such adjustment.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The new collar. "SAC." E. & W.

JESSE JAMES JR. MAY GO CLEAR.

Judge Shackleford Fails to Appear in Kansas City for the Trial.

DOUBT AS TO CONVICTION.

Even Those Who Think Accused Guilty Believe He Will Escape.

KENNEDY'S PECULIAR CASE.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—Jesse James still sells cigars in the Jackson County Courthouse instead of facing a Jackson County jury in the Criminal Court Building.

The mills of justice which are to grind on his case stand still and motionless. The Judge down Booneville way who is wanted, or not wanted, to try the case, and who disappeared as completely as though his political boom had opened up and swallowed him, has at last been heard from. A telegram from Jefferson City says that Judge Shackleford was sighted in that town at 3:40 o'clock this morning. Two hours later he left for Tuscumbia, a little town far away from telegraph station or railroads, somewhere down in the Osage River country, in Miller County.

Kansas City people do not seem at all surprised at the delay in bringing the case of young James to trial. It is freely predicted by those who believe strongest in his guilt that if the case against him is proven conclusively a conviction will not be secured.

When the James crowd was cleared out it was thought that train robbing as an industry was about over. Instead of that the robberies have kept right on. There have been few convictions for the crime. It is hard work to convict a train robber in Jackson County. The evidence may be strong, and the presumption of guilt great, but some way the accused man wriggles free. It has happened time and again.

Jack Kennedy of Kansas City, who is generally known as the "Quail Hunter," told a reporter for a local paper that the Missouri Pacific railroad had made him an offer of a fair sum each year if he would promise that their trains should not be held up. Kennedy was tried twice for holding up a Chicago and Alton passenger train at Blue Cut, near Kansas City, on the night of Dec. 23, 1896. A glance at the evidence produced against the "Quail Hunter" shows how strong a case against a train robber must be to persuade a Jackson County jury that the man should be punished. The Chicago and Alton train was held up by four masked men, and a big sum of money secured. Kennedy, who was dead broke the day before the robbery, on the night after was spending money like a drunken sailor.

In the first trial James Flynn confessed that he was one of the robbers who held up the train, and related the story of the crime down to the most trivial details. He said Kennedy was the leader of the gang. Mrs. Flynn testified that Kennedy came to her house the night of the holdup and went away with her husband and came back with him. Miss Kate Mullins testified that she saw Kennedy leave the house that night with Flynn. An overcoat borrowed by Kennedy from a city fireman was found at Flynn's house. Some of the gold taken from the train was dug up on the Flynn place. A package of bank note stolen from the express train with ends torn off, exactly corresponding with a torn express envelope pierced with holes, where it was sewn through in the package, was found on Kennedy when he was arrested. Conductor Nichols, Brakeman Jones, Engineer James Wetmore, and Fireman Arthur Post all identified Kennedy as one of the robbers. Maggie Ralston, a relative of Frank James, testified that Kennedy had told her all about the robbery. But the jury did not find Kennedy guilty. In fact, it is related that at the trial one of the jury winked at Kennedy and another made a sign to him. Another trial on the same charge resulted similarly and Kennedy was as free as the Kansas breezes that blow across the hills, until a few days ago, when he was put in jail on an indictment charging him with having, together with one Jim Redmond, murdered Mrs. Emma Gschmacher, an old German woman, a short time ago. Kennedy attempted to prove an alibi, and one of his strongest witnesses was young Jesse James, who is to be tried some day for holding up the train on the night of Sept. 23.

PRIVATE OPERA.

Royal Privilege of Two Great Singers.

Tamagno, the noted tenor, has a theater at his villa in Italy, where operatic performances are given as they are at Craigy-nos, Mme. Patti's castle. Like the owner of Craig-y-nos he also announces his high artistic appreciation of the Kimball piano.

For the best $1:00 pr. dos. photographs go to Stevens, McVicker's Theater Building.

GEORGE W. HENRY DEAD.

CHICAGO OIL MAGNATE PASSES AWAY IN KANSAS CITY.

Taken Suddenly Ill While Looking Over Cattle to Add to Stock on His Farm in Illinois — Body Arrives Home Today and the Funeral Will Be Held on Thursday Afternoon—Career in Various Walks of Business Life.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—George W. Henry, the Chicago capitalist, died in this city at 4 a. m. today, in his room at the Midland Hotel. Mr. Henry came to Kansas City a week ago to purchase at the Armour stock sale blooded cattle for his farm near Chicago. He caught cold, and when he went back to the hotel he had a severe chill, which developed into pneumonia. He telegraphed his wife that he was ill, and she came to Kansas City to wait on him. It was not thought his condition was serious, and Mr. Henry's only son, Philip, who was in Chicago at the family residence, was not sent for. Towards midnight Mr. Henry's illness took a sudden change for the worse, and at 4 o'clock he died.

Mr. Henry's remains will reach Chicago at 9:30 o'clock this morning over the Santa Fé road. They will be taken to the family residence, 1913 Michigan avenue. While the funeral arrangements depend upon the wish of Mrs. Henry, and may be changed after her arrival, it is intended that the ceremony shall be held at the house on Thursday afternoon, the Rev. Johnston Myers of Immanual Baptist Church officiating. The interment will be at Graceland.

Biography of G. W. Henry.

G. W. Henry was of the family of Patrick Henry, Virginian patriot of revolutionary days, friend of Washington, and fiery orator. Parson John Henry, cousin of Patrick Henry, himself a noted man of his day, and a graduate of Princeton of the class of 1757, was the lineal ancestor of the Western branch of the family. The fathers of both emigrated together from Aberdeen, Scotland. West and East, the family remained united, and in 1893 William Wirt Henry, direct in line from Patrick Henry, was the guest in Chicago of the brothers Henry. Louisville, Ky., was the birthplace of Mr. Henry. He was born Feb. 7, 1848, and was educated in the public schools of Frankfort. In the closing year of the civil war, though under age, he enlisted in the Northern army and served until the end of the war.

In 1869 Mr. Henry went to St. Louis, entering the employ of the Continental Bank as a clerk. Two years later he came to Chicago at the invitation of his elder brother, Robert, and by the latter was given a position as salesman with the lumber firm, Thompson, Henry & Co. In 1874 he was made a partner in the wholesale lumber firm, Henry, Barker & Co., of which his brother was the head. The firm remained unchanged until 1882, when it was reorganized under the name of Henry Bros. & Leidigh. Two years later Mr. Henry withdrew and organized the Henry & Coatesworth Lumber company, which was a prominent factor in Chicago trade until 1892, when Mr. Henry disposed of his interest.

Recovers After a Loss.

Hitherto every enterprise which Mr. Henry had undertaken had been stamped with financial success, but in 1892 he entered the field of real estate. His purchases were enormous, for he had faith that the prosperity of Chicago could not be broken. It is said that he expended upwards of $2,000,000 for land. The present Towns of West Pullman and Chicago Heights were for a time included in his holdings. The slump of 1893 apparently ruined him. Of a once splendid fortune little remained, while his debts exceeded $500,000. A less resolute man might have accepted the misfortune as fate and have ceased to struggle. But he recouped his fortune. In 1893 he organized the Henry Oil company, capitalized at $500,000, with fields in West Virginia. The success of the enterprise was phenomenal, its dividends amounting in a short time to 4 per cent a month. At his death $520,000 of the indebtedness incurred through real estate had been paid. A year ago the company doubled its capitalization. Mr. Henry remained the President of the company from its organization.

The stock farm, which was his chief pride, was situated at Goodenow, Ill. He was recognized as one of the foremost cattle breeders of the country, and his herd has been exhibited from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Two years ago Mr. Henry presented the farm to his only son, George P. Henry, now 17 years old. A daughter, Blanche, aged 16, died four years ago. Mr. Henry married in 1876 Miss Florence Chrissman of Chrissman, Ill.

ATTORNEY F. W. C. HAYES DIES.

Counsel for the Sanitary District of Chicago Succumbs to Typhoid Fever After a Two Weeks' Illness.

F. W. C. Hayes, counsel for the Sanitary District of Chicago and a member of the law firm of Mann, Hayes & Miller, died at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon at his summer home in Downer's Grove after a two weeks' illness from typhoid fever. The body will be taken tomorrow to the family home, 4334 Ellis avenue, and will be interred, at Mr. Hayes' request, at his early home at Johnstown, N. Y. Mr. Hayes leaves a widow and two children—Fred, aged 10 years, and a 6-year-old daughter. His mother, Mrs. J. H. Rood, lives at 4334 Ellis avenue. Arrangements for the funeral service have not been completed.

Attorney Hayes' illness is ascribed by members of the Drainage board to overwork on the case just decided by Judge Hilscher. As counsel for the Drainage board Mr. Hayes had an excellent record. The trustees reposed every confidence in him. He led the legal fight for the board in all the important cases in which the drainage canal has been concerned. He knew the legal ins and outs of drainage matters better than any one else.

One of the chief cases which Mr. Hayes conducted for the board was the bribery trial at Joliet, when well-known men of that city were charged with bribery. It was a case requiring considerable personal courage, and Mr. Hayes showed there was plenty of that quality in his nature. There were no convictions in the case, but the trial was sensational in many ways.

Mr. Hayes displayed his legal talent in heading off the condemnation suits threatened when the water is finally turned into the channel. He discovered that land adjoining the canal below Joliet was being bought by speculators with the intention of suing the Drainage board for damages as soon as the canal should be used. Photographs were made of the land in the valley and these are ready to be presented as evidence if the suits are ever brought.

Under the Washburne administration he had charge of much important litigation. He successfully conducted for the city the Wentworth avenue sewer case, involving over $816,000. In 1897 he was chosen counsel for the Drainage board.

Mr. Hayes was born at Johnstown, N. Y., thirty-nine years ago. He was one of the first members of the Marquette club, was President of the Thirty-second Ward Republican club for two years, and was prominent in Republican politics. The latter club, at its meeting last night, decided to attend the funeral service in a body.

J. C. HUTCHINS' FUNERAL TODAY

Former Comrades of the Late Veteran Printer Will Attend the Services in a Body.

The funeral of James C. Hutchins will take place at 2:30 p. m. today from his late residence, 63 Grant place.

Members of the Old Time Printers' Association, of which Mr. Hutchins was a member, will be the honorary pall-bearers. The active pall-bearers will be:

O. E. Bockius,	J. W. Troy,
H. S. Street,	T. McEvoy,
W. H. Faul,	D. T. Brock.

They are members of THE TRIBUNE chapel of Typographical Union No. 16.

The procession will form at Grant place and Clark street, and march to the house, where James E. Fullerton, ex-President of Typographical Union No. 16, will deliver an address over the remains.

The floral offerings from THE TRIBUNE company will consist of cut flowers fashioned after one of the floral pieces at Bismarck's funeral.

THE TRIBUNE chapel floral design will be a printing stick with a makeup rule, bearing the initials J. C. H. The inscription on the pillow of the design will be:

"TRIBUNE" CHAPEL—'59-'98.

The design from the business office of THE TRIBUNE will be a casket bouquet of roses and lilies.

The remains will be placed in the public vault at Graceland Cemetery.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Nov. 1.—Forecast for Wednesday:

Illinois and Indiana—Fair, colder, brisk west winds, diminishing in force.

Kentucky—Generally fair, cooler in central and western portions, south shifting to northwest winds.

Ohio—Fair, except possibly showers near the lakes, cooler, high southwest to west winds.

Lower Michigan and Upper Michigan—Partly cloudy, colder, brisk west to northwest winds.

Wisconsin—Fair, colder in eastern portion, brisk west to northwest winds, diminishing in force.

Minnesota—Fair, warmer in northern portion, fresh northwest winds, becoming variable.

Iowa—Fair, west winds.

Missouri—Fair, colder in southern and eastern portions, west winds.

Nebraska—Fair, warmer in central and western portion, variable winds.

Place of observation. Time taken: Nov. 1, 8 p. m.	Height of barometer.	Thermometer.	Max. temp.	Direction of wind.	Velocity of wind.	Precipitation in 12 hours.	State of weather.
Abilene	30.06	74	80	S.	....	....	Fair
Albany	30.28	44	48	S.	....	....	Fair
Alpena	29.12	50	52	S.W.	....	....	Clo'dy
Atlanta	30.14	58	68	S.E.	....	....	Clear
Amarillo	30.14	56	74	N.E.	....	....	Clo'dy
Battleford	29.72	30	32	E.	....	Tr.	Clo'dy
Bismarck	30.08	36	46	N.W.	....	....	Clear
Buffalo	30.04	52	52	S.W.	....	....	Clear
Boston	30.34	44	50	S.	....	....	Clear
Cairo	30.12	62	68	S.	....	....	Clear
Calgary	29.50	38	52	W.	....	....	Fair
Charlotte	30.38	52	58	S.	....	....	Clear
Cheyenne	30.20	38	50	S.W.	....	....	Clear
Chicago	29.86	56	60	S.W.	....	....	Clear
Cincinnati	30.14	54	58	S.	....	....	Clear
Cleveland	30.02	48	54	S.	....	....	Clear
Concordia	30.18	46	60	S.	....	....	Clear
Davenport	29.94	50	60	N.W.	....	....	Clear
Denver	30.24	48	54	S.E.	....	....	Clear
Des Moines	30.06	46	58	W.	....	....	Clear
Detroit	29.96	50	52	S.W.	....	....	Fair
Dodge City	30.18	52	60	W.	....	....	Clear
Dubuque	29.96	48	58	W.	....	....	Clo'dy
Duluth	29.82	40	48	N.W.	....	Tr.	Fair
El Paso	30.08	60	68	W.	....	....	Fair
Edmonton	29.46	38	40	S.E.	....	....	Clo'dy
Galveston	30.24	66	70	S.E.	....	....	Clear
Grand Haven	29.80	54	56	S.W.	....	....	Clear
Green Bay	29.94	46	54	S.W.	....	....	Clo'dy
Havre	29.82	46	54	S.W.	....	....	Clear
Helena	30.08	46	48	S.W.	....	....	Clo'dy
Huron	30.06	44	56	S.W.	....	....	Clear
Indianapolis	30.04	52	58	S.W.	....	....	Clear
Jacksonville	30.34	58	68	N.E.	....	....	Fair
Kansas City	30.14	56	66	W.	....	....	Clear
Lander	30.24	38	48	S.W.	....	....	Fair
Little Rock	30.16	60	68	S.W.	....	....	Clear
Los Angeles	30.04	62	70	S.	....	....	Clear
Marquette	29.60	48	54	W.	....	....	Clo'dy
Memphis	30.20	56	64	S.	....	....	Clear
Medicine Hat	29.66	42	52	S.	....	....	Clo'dy
Minnedosa	29.94	26	34	N.W.	....	....	Clo'dy
Montgomery	30.34	58	68	S.E.	....	....	Clear
Montreal	30.18	42	50	S.E.	....	....	Fair
Nashville	30.30	58	62	S.	....	....	Clear
New Orleans	30.32	60	70	E.	....	....	Clear
New York City	30.34	48	54	S.W.	....	....	Clear
Norfolk	30.32	50	62	S.E.	....	....	Clear
North Platte	30.18	46	58	N.W.	....	....	Clear
Oklahoma	30.06	62	76	N.	....	....	Clo'dy
Omaha	30.10	46	52	N.W.	....	....	Clear
Oswego	30.12	44	48	S.E.	....	....	Clear
Palestine	30.18	66	74	S.	....	....	Clear
Parkersburg	30.20	48	56	S.	....	....	Clear
Philadelphia	30.34	48	54	S.W.	....	....	Clear
Pittsburg	30.14	52	58	S.	....	....	Clear
Pueblo	30.24	50	58	E.	....	....	Clear
Qu' Appelle	29.92	30	32	S.	....	....	Fair
Rapid City	30.12	42	52	N.W.	....	....	Clear
San Francisco	30.14	56	66	W.	....	....	Clear
St. Louis	30.04	62	68	S.	....	....	Clear
St. Paul	29.94	40	46	N.W.	....	....	Clear
Salt Lake City	30.36	42	48	N.W.	....	....	Clear
Ste. Marie	29.60	50	54	S.W.	....	....	Clo'dy
Springfield, Ill.	30.06	56	64	S.	....	....	Clear
Springfield, Mo.	30.06	62	70	S.W.	....	....	Clear
Vicksburg	30.26	58	66	S.E.	....	....	Clear
Washington	30.34	46	56	S.	....	....	Clear
White River	29.40	36	46	S.W.	....	....	Clo'dy
Williston	30.02	32	44	N.W.	....	Tr.	Clear
Winnipeg	29.92	28	42	N.W.	....	....	Clo'dy

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature as observed yesterday by L. Managse, optician, 1 Masonic Temple, corner Monroe street, Tribune Building, was as follows: Thermometer, 8 a. m., 51; 9 a. m., 52; 10 a. m., 53; 11 a. m., 57; 12 m., 59; 1 p. m., 59; 2 p. m., 64; 6 p. m., 62. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.49; 6 p. m., 29.36.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

	Age.
Harry L. St. Clair, Maud Butler	23—20
Nickolaus Keltmann, Margarete Schneider	23—21
William Hehn, Mary Blanik	22—22
Richard Hill, Decatur, Ill., Flora Floyd, same	24—19
Carl Vingren, Sigrid Hjelin	33—19
John Wurl, Martha E. Lopp	21—18
Henry W. Weaver, Grace Keller	21—18
Stanislaw Bleszczad, Maryanna Kocala	24—20
Emil Lang, Mary Elerz	25—17
Edward Ellsperman, Belle Norton	35—21
William F. Gubbins, Marie A. Schuler	30—23
Etienne A. Chatel, Maud Peifer	32—26
William Cox, Vinoque, Wis., Lora Yost, Greenfield, Pa	63—54
Oscar Hansen, Inanda Flagstad	25—21
Michael Schavoni, Rafaela Vitale	21—24
James F. Grainger, Augusta Thoma	36—26
Nicholas Carlson, Elizabeth E. Corlett	21—18
Willard Clark, Irene L. Cann	35—21
Max Amender, Etta Landon	25—18
Walter Gengolo, Eva Zlebraczka	23—22
Charles Smith, Kittie Smith	33—31
John Connell, Louise Gouldin	34—18
Charles E. Goulding, Marie M. Jones	24—18
William Ruthven, Josephine Ritzmann	21—24
George Otte, Ida Bell	27—18
John M. Anderson, Esther Abramson	27—20
Andrew L. McCord, Adelaide C. Krueger	25—21
August Czosnowski, Martha Machalinska	22—20
Clarence Cunningham, Wallace, Idaho, Martha A. Callahan	35—25
Max Wolf, Rosalie Gompertz	29—24
Thomas Farrell, Peare Still	21—18
George Schiffer, Nancy Ketter	30—24
Frank A. Conrad, Amalie Wieland	50—30
John Nelson, Mary Cole	40—30
Edward Romey, Pauline Fritz	30—40
Michael O'Brien, Ellen Flynn	30—33
James E. Cole, Gladys Folsom	24—19
John Olszanski, Amanda Moeller	25—20
William J. Gaston, Mary Levis	26—20
Jan Joaloski, Katie Blesisin	21—18
Clifford Johnson, Sarah Perry	36—34
William C. Cressey, San José, Cal., Yulah G. Dietrick, San Francisco, Cal.	24—18
Joseph Kolkena, Mary Hemilius	32—26
Terrance Fenton, Bridget Reilly	30—38
George T. Hill, Josephine G. Ford	28—36
August Zechinato, Tina Ziemer	25—27
Albert Galeano, Rosario Russa	27—27
Henry H. Brown, Minnie J. De Witt	22—24
Frank Newman, Ida Schmidt	22—21
R. Frank Newman, Helena Zajanczkowska	31—28

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

THE FOLLOWING BURIAL PERMITS WERE issued yesterday by the Health department:

Bell, Frank, 28; 150 Locust-st., Oct. 29.
Bartlett, Frances, 22; 3661 Michigan-av., Oct. 31.
Barnes, Albin, 54; 4347 Oakenwald-av., Oct. 30.
Bacon, Albert M., 71; 5658 Wabash-av., Oct. 31.
Backus, Anna, 38; 138 S. Canal-st., Oct. 31.
Carle, J. S., 49; 136 N. Roby-st., Oct. 29.
Cosley, William, 30; 2329 Dearborn-st., Oct. 29.
Degnan, William, 40; 31 Vedder-st., Oct. 30.
Duffin, Bridget, 63; 29 Frank-st., Oct. 31.
Dooley, Mary, 90; 610 S. California-av., Oct. 31.
Goodwillie, David, 22; 902 W. Adams-st., Oct. 29.
Guido, Maria, 40; 259 S. Jefferson-st., Nov. 1.
Hayes, Henry, 67; 663 W. 43d-st., Oct. 29.
Hayes, Thomas, 10; 558 Hastings-st., Oct. 31.
Hoyerstadt, Edw., 32; 678 Washtenaw-av., Oct. 30.
Hutchins, James C., 64; 63 Grant-pl., Oct. 31.
Hallock, Joseph A., 87; 1034 Morse-av., Oct. 31.
Kettenhofen, Peter, 53; 291 Cleveland-av., Oct. 30.
Keenor, John R., 5; 221 Green-st., Oct. 31.
Kurlander, Mary, 55; 147 Maxwell-st., Nov. 1.
Kraber, Jennie, 27; 204 North-av., Oct. 31.
Liewer, Christine, 37; 747 N. Western-av., Oct. 31.
Mouillane, Savena, 76; 118 Blue Island-av., Oct. 31.
Meyer, Anna, 36; 1029 Seminary-av., Oct. 31.
McGregor, William, 72; 692 W. Monroe-st., Oct. 31.
Malone, Bridget, 80; 369 Walnut-st., Oct. 31.
Mach, Katherina, 56; 294 W. Twelfth-st., Oct. 31.
Novobilski, Frank, 9; 812 W. 17th-st., Oct. 30.
Peters, Albert, 68; 112 Sherman-st., Oct. 31.
Shouser, Ellen E., 60; 252 25th-pl., Oct. 29.
Strom, Peter P., 63; 823 N. Center-av., Oct. 30.
Smith, William, 31; 140 E. Lake-st., Oct. 30.
Schworkert, Mike, 50; 2 Sullivan-st., Oct. 30.
Sigg, Emanuel, 34; 53 Dearborn-st., Oct. 30.
Slavin, James, 41; 4526 Emerald-av., Oct. 31.
Sokup, Albert, 45; 418 W. 23d-st., Oct. 31.
Sbarbara, Giovianni, 67; 180 Wells-st., Oct. 30.
Swinford, Amelia, 39; 1049 N. Clark-st., Oct. 31.
Van Arkel, John, 21; 8854 Holland road, Oct. 30.
Van Weer, Amanda, 65; 4565 Ellis-av., Oct. 31.
Woods, Willis W. L., 8; 789 Carroll-av., Oct. 30.
Wintwarth, John P., 74; 9741 Commercial-av., Oct. 29.
Walker, Arthur M., 10; 5025 Armour-av., Oct. 28.

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DEATHS.

ALFORD—Nov. 1, Ann Alford, aged 77 years, at her residence, 1004 Madison-st. Funeral Th

The Tribune.

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Note—The laws of the Postoffice department are strict, and newspapers insufficiently prepaid cannot be forwarded.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1898.

THE Memphis Commercial-Appeal calls David B. Hill "a resurrected Democrat." After the election Mr. Hill will probably be sorry that they didn't allow him to rest in peace.

THE Democrats of Tennessee appear to be in a state of panic over the result of the coming election, judged by the frantic appeals of some of their party organs to their followers to "get to work."

THE Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, formerly a Democratic member of Congress from New York, as well as Mayor of New York City, is another old line Democrat who, like ex-Governor Waller of Connecticut, ex-Governor Palmer of Illinois, Mr. Bynum of Indiana, and many others of almost equal prominence, announces his purpose to vote for the Republican candidate for Congress in his district on the sound money issue.

ATLANTA, Ga., has extended an invitation to President McKinley to be present at a peace jubilee proposed to be held there some time before the close of the present year, and now the Charleston News and Courier urges that he be invited to attend the reunion of Confederate veterans to be held in that city in May next. Thus the evidence accumulates that the President's policy has won for him the respect of people of all parties and in all sections of the union. Nowhere is he receiving more cordial compliments for the manner in which he has conducted the late war than from the South.

THE Transmissisippi exposition at Omaha has closed its doors, and the Omahans are rejoicing, and not without reason, that they have closed with a record of total attendance over 2,625,000, and a surplus of nearly $400,000. That shows good management. It is a record breaker of which the officials have every reason to be proud. Again, all the medals and diplomas will be given out before the exhibiters leave Omaha. That is another thing of which to be proud. But there is a rift in this tuneful lute. The Wild West show is going into the courts to get $50,000, the Oriental companies to get $50,000 more, the Streets of Cairo company for another $50,000, and the slot machine man and several other concessionaires want heavy damages for alleged violations of contract. If they are all successful the surplus may be wiped out. Let us hope not, however. Omaha deserves to have that surplus.

CUBAN LEADERS UNFIT TO RULE.

The words and acts of the Cuban insurgent chiefs daily make it more and more apparent that they are utterly unfit to hold the reins of government which they are in such a hurry to get hold of. They are holding meetings, making speeches, and issuing pronunciamentos, each on behalf of some armed faction, and all agreeing in but one thing—that the Americans should withdraw and leave the island to go to the dogs. These Cuban factionists do not know what a republic is. They think it is a government set up forcibly by an armed minority, which shall have the right to rule until some other band of adventurers comes along with enough guns and followers to drive it out and usurp the place. Each faction in Cuba is now hoping to be placed in the saddle by the American government, after which the Americans are expected to get out of the island and leave it to the turmoil and chaos of rival predatory bands.

Señor Maso, so-called President of the insurgent government which has for a year or more been vainly seeking recognition from Washington, has issued an address to the delegates of a military assembly at Santa Cruz del Sur, in which he shows himself to be as far astray in his ideas as his rivals. He says the time has come for Cuba to take care of itself—in other words, for him and his clique to take control of things.

These insurgent chiefs are demanding that the island be turned over to them, though the Spaniards are still among them and will not relinquish their hold until Dec. 1. They are in a great hurry to begin their régime of insurrection, pronunciamentos, revolutions, rapine, plunder, and internecine war. This is the state of things into which they will plunge their country for the next ten or twenty years or longer, if they are allowed to have their way. This is the Spanish notion of a republic. Mexico went through such an era of blood until Diaz came to the front and stopped it. Central America and South America are still at it.

All that these insurgent leaders have thus far succeeded in proving is their utter inability to work together for the common good of the Cuban people. No two have the same ideas, and all are hostile to each other. If a pair of them chance to take passage on the same steamer they glower at each other and cannot exchange a civil word. Gomez thinks one way and Garcia another, while Cespedes thinks differently from both, and Maso has a scheme unlike those of the other three. Each of them thinks the American government ought to consult the wishes of his particular band of guerrillas, which he pompously calls "the Cubans," and none of them ever thinks of consulting the good of the whole Cuban people.

The trouble with these leaders is that they want to play at government as Debs & Co. did in Chicago. If they ever got a chance to try it they would make just about the same kind of success as the Debs rioters did. After the Americans take possession and go to work cleaning the island and reforming its institutions, these fellows will find themselves enjoined as Debs & Co. were, and if they follow Debs' example they will land in jail or State's prison as he did.

These adventurers doubtless have the full sympathy of the mugwumps in the United States, who want all the Spanish islands to be turned over to the guerrilla factions for them to fight over and harass and render unfit for anybody to live in. If the insurgent leaders had their way it would be impossible for Americans to live in Cuba or do business there. Their present behavior shows the wisdom of retaining full possession and control for a period that shall be ample to teach the turbulent and ignorant elements to respect the majority, obey the law, and leave their quarrels for the courts to settle. Until the insurgent leaders have learned these lessons they should not be intrusted with power or offices of any kind.

THE NORTH CAROLINA RACE WAR.

Dispatches from various points in North Carolina within the last few days have indicated the existence of a dangerous state of affairs in that State, which there is reason to fear may result in bloodshed at the election next week. The situation is the outcome of an attempt to array parties on racial lines, with a view to the practical suppression of the colored vote.

While the City of Wilmington, where the negroes constitute about three-fifths of the entire population, has been the center of the most intense excitement, the agitation has extended to other portions of the State, even including those where the blacks are in a minority. The situation has evidently been taken advantage of by the Democrats as a means of winning the coming election.

At the election of two years ago, by a combination of Republicans and Populists, Daniel L. Russell (Republican) was elected Governor by a plurality of 8,500 votes, although Bryan had a plurality in the State of over 19,000 for President. The delegation elected to Congress at the same time consisted of five of the People's party and three Republicans to one Democrat, while the Republican and People's majority in the next Legislature elected Jeter C. Pritchard (Republican) to the United States Senate. In a few districts where the colored voters were in the majority, including the City of Wilmington, an unusual proportion of the men elected to local offices were colored. It is also claimed that the laws were manipulated in some cases so as to operate to the advantage of the colored class, and that an undue proportion of colored men had been selected for appointive offices by the State and federal administrations.

While it is highly probable that the colored officials in some localities have exercised their authority to some extent in the interest of their own race, there is reason for believing that in this they have simply followed the example set them by their white brethren for the last twenty years. Both are to be condemned without reservation or qualification. There is no reason, however, for believing that the perversions of law in the interest of the colored class under the administration of Governor Russell has been so general or has gone to the extent that the opposite rule has obtained in nearly every Southern State.

The old Confederate Democrats, who were overwhelmingly defeated at the polls in 1896, seeing their opportunity in the situation just described, have apparently gone to work to accomplish the results already attained in the disfranchisement of the colored voters in the States of South Carolina, Mississippi, and Louisiana under color of constitutional law, and which has been practically accomplished in other States by fraud upon the ballot box and shotgun intimidation. A beginning is to be made by excluding the colored voters from the polls as far as possible at the approaching election, to be followed up by legislation designed to make this perpetual under color of law.

This is the game in which the Democratic leaders in the "Old North State" are now engaged, and they are evidently trying to force all white voters, by boycotting, ostracism, and intimidation, into their ranks. If the hints given out are verified, either the colored voters will stay away from the polls or blood will run like water in some localities in the State. The residences of the leading white citizens in Wilmington have been already transformed into arsenals, and gatling guns have been procured with the avowed design of preventing the colored men from approaching the polls.

Such is the method to be used to secure the election of a Democratic Legislature and a solid Democratic delegation in Congress from North Carolina. Such a result would be a violation of the rights of every honest, law-abiding citizen under the federal and State constitutions, and should be met in every Northern State by an overwhelming majority for law and order and the rights of every legally enfranchised citizen, in order that the rights of freemen may be protected and preserved in the highest legislative body in the land.

THE HALF-HOLIDAY ROBBERY.

The Common Council at its meeting on Monday evening passed an ordinance, reported favorably by the Finance committee, providing "that all departments of the City of Chicago, with the exception of the Police, Fire, and Health, be closed at noon on all Saturdays throughout the year for the purpose of allowing the city employés a half holiday, with full pay." Under the provisions of this scandalous ordinance every employé of the city from the lazy driver of a garbage wagon to the Mayor will have a half holiday on Saturdays, unless the Mayor vetoes it and it fails to pass over his veto.

Alderman Maltby, in opposing the passage of the ordinance, estimated that it would cost the city in loss of work $300,000 a year. It would in reality cost more than that sum, as with the prospect of an afternoon holiday the forenoon's work would amount to little or nothing—in most cases nothing. The outcome would be only five days' work in the week and full pay without work on the sixth day taken out of the pockets of the taxpayers. It is really a gift of $300,000 from the city treasury to city laborers, in order to induce them to vote the Democratic ticket on next Tuesday. The argument of Aldermen Alling, Powers, and others that such a movement would prepare people for a more Christian observance of Sunday is the rot of demagogues and cheap politicians. It is too silly and transparent to call for any reply. There is no other purpose to this movement except to compel the taxpayers of Chicago to contribute $300,000, or more possibly, to induce city employés to vote for bad money, for Coin Harvey's 44-cent dollar, acting retroactively on credits and deposits, in order to bring on a shocking panic and hard times for years.

That is what this proposed robbery of the city treasury amounts to and it is all it amounts to. It is worse than boodling in franchises.

Will the Mayor, the guardian of the municipal finances, veto this dangerous ordinance or will he let the brazen robbery take place? If the latter, how can he consistently ask the taxpayers for "more revenue"? The Mayor has already vetoed two of these ordinances for the looting of the treasury and the encouragement of laziness, though they only applied to the clerks in the City Hall. As this ordinance applies to every employé except policemen and firemen, THE TRIBUNE believes he will veto it even more emphatically than he did the others.

DISPOSING OF GARBAGE.

Somewhat to the surprise of the city authorities, several of the contractors who made bids for the collection and disposal of garbage on the basis of those five-year contracts which it has been decided the city could not enter into have declared themselves ready to make one-year contracts at just about the same figures. Those contractors are willing to take their chances of getting their contracts renewed a year later. They seem to argue that if they get their cremation or reduction works started they will have the advantage over any new competitors. The quantity of garbage to be collected and disposed of will increase considerably year by year, so that there will be more work to be done and a demand for additional plants.

It may be taken for granted also that if the new system of handling garbage is tried for a year and works well, the contractors living up to their agreements and giving satisfaction to the householders and the municipal authorities, there will be an irresistible public pressure for a continuance of that new system which will defeat any attempt which may be made to return to old, filthy, unsanitary methods.

The city authorities have practically decided that they will advertise for bids for one-year contracts. That is right. To deal with garbage after the old fashion is admitted to be out of the question. There are difficulties connected with the ownership of cremation or reduction works by the city. The chief one is the lack of money to build them with. When the bids which are to be advertised for are opened it will be seen whether they are as reasonable as it is believed now they will be. If they are, then contracts can be let at the proper time, and next year the new and better method of garbage disposal can be tried. The delay which court decisions have caused will give contractors more time in which to complete their plants and make the best arrangements for the collection of garbage.

But the contractors must not try to gouge the city. They must not attempt to take advantage of the anxiety of the city to get rid of the present inefficient, costly, unhealthful, and hence uncivilized method of handling garbage. If the contractors ask too much their bids will be rejected. If they make reasonable bids, intending to make much money by scamping their work and cheating the city, they never will get any more contracts and their plants will remain idle on their hands.

SILVERITE LIES ABOUT THE WAR.

A local Democratic silverite paper prints some cartoons representing the Republican party as disclaiming the war at its approach and claiming it after it was over. The falsity of such assertions will be apparent to every thinking man. When the proposition of war with Spain first began to be broached the great majority of the "peace at any price" men were 16 to 1 bad money Democrats, headed by Bryan and flanked by mugwumps. And now a 16 to 1 organ has the unutterable effrontery to label its own party's unpatriotic bellowings as Republican.

The value-destroying, panic-making free silver Democrats at the head of the party never wanted to see Cuba freed, first, last, or at any time. But the young men among the Democrats, in spite of their unpatriotic leaders, joined the young Republicans in insisting that Spain should be punished for its horrible perfidy in destroying the Maine, and that the Cubans should be rescued from its tyrannical, robber grasp. The whole Republican party, with the President at its head, came marching rapidly up to this patriotic position, not only remaining there but progressing as events progressed.

What have the Democratic leaders done in the meantime? At first they pretended to support the President in his war measures, because they were afraid of the resentment of the young Democrats. But they soon saw that the war was going to table or kill their darling 16 to 1, panic-making scheme, so they ceased to support the war. Since then they have been fighting it and its supporters and howling for nothing but the bad money plank of Bryan's Chicago platform. That was the cause of their backward flop. That is where they stand in this campaign.

This prating about a "Republican war" is all in the talk of the partisan 16 to 1 Democrats. Why are they all anti-expansionists, "Colonel" Bryan at their head? Why are they making war on the President and trying to elect a Congress next Tuesday that shall be hostile to him? Why are the bad money schemers sneering at and deriding "Republican statesmanship" and offering nothing themselves but hostility and abuse? They hated the war from the word go, and they hate it now, with all its glorious results, because these things only show up the contemptible littleness of their piratical designs upon the credits and the prosperity of the nation. That is the real animus of all the Democratic jealousy of the recent war.

NO USE FOR SPAIN TO SULK.

Yesterday's Paris papers were full of dubious news about the Peace commission, all from Spanish sources and all intimating that the commission was likely to fail in formulating a treaty because of the final refusal of the Spaniards to accede to the American demands in regard to the Philippines. It is said the Spanish Commissioners have been notified that they must complete their work this week; that the Cuban matter was merely passed by provisionally to consider the Philippine question, and that the Spaniards intend to give a formal refusal to the American terms on Friday, thus bringing the work of the commission to an unsuccessful end. These pro-Spanish papers of Paris further intimate that an appeal will be made by Spain for sympathy over the "abuse of force" to which they will be subjected if the United States proceeds to enforce its terms.

In case this news should prove to be essentially true it would indicate that this country is still far from concluding a peace with Spain. If the question involving the Philippine archipelago stands as here stated, there is nothing left for the United States to do but to proceed to take possession of it and to hoist the American flag on all parts of it, removing the Spanish flag if found anywhere flying. The army force already on the island or on the way, in connection with Dewey's strong fleet, including the two powerful battleships Oregon and Iowa, can invade any or all of these islands, sail all around them, and dictate the control of each and all of them. The Americans can collect the revenues and administer the laws. It is merely a plain matter of finishing the business already so thoroughly begun.

As for Cuba, that island is in process of passing into American hands every day. There will not be much of Spain there by the end of this month. Meanwhile the weather is growing more healthful every day, and any necessary force can be thrown into the island with speed and safety at short notice.

There is no use in Spain's sulking and refusing to sign a peace treaty on the American terms. Such action would be the height of folly on the part of the Madrid government. It will never get any better terms than those that have been offered it. If it attempts to play any such dodge as is intimated by the Paris papers it will have worse terms instead of better when it gets through. The acquisition feeling grows more fixed and determined in the United States each day. As for an appeal to the powers, that is nonsense. They will not even pretend to have any sympathy for Spain, though France may make a harmless exhibit of that sort. The wisest course for Spain is to finish up the business on the terms now offered.

THE SOUND MONEY DEMOCRATS.

An address has been issued to the Illinois sound money Democrats calling on them to vote against Bryanite candidates for Congress and the State Senate. The address is signed by such old and well-known Democrats as Judge Moran, Franklin MacVeagh, Adams A. Goodrich, and W. S. Forman.

This appeal to the sound money Democrats is based on the one ground of party expediency. The signers assert that "sooner or later this (free silver) heresy will be rejected and all Democrats will reunite on those permanent issues on which they all agree." They wish to hasten the coming of that day by inducing all the Democrats they can to vote against that financial fallacy. It is stated with perfect truth that if party fealty had not led so many Democrats who did not believe in free coinage to vote for Bryan he would not have received the large vote he did, and Altgeld and "Coin" Harvey would not have been encouraged to try their luck again in 1898.

"Disguise it as you may, every Democratic vote for a free silver candidate for Congress this year will be regarded as a vote in favor of a continuance of free coinage as the party issue." The same will be true of votes for free silver State Senators, because the Senators elected this year will vote for a United States Senator in 1901. To fail to vote against these free silver candidates "is to encourage further adherence to that issue; to do this is to hasten its rejection by Democrats," and thus reunite a divided party.

Since this appeal is addressed to "sound money Democrats," that is, to men who are assumed to be aware of the disastrous consequences of free coinage with its retroactive attachment designed to destroy credits and create a ruinous panic, it contains nothing about those consequences. But there are tens of thousands of Democratic workingmen in this State who intend to vote for Bryanite candidates for Congress next week because they do not know what the effects of free coinage will be. If Mr. MacVeagh and his colleagues can get at and enlighten those ignorant men they will do much more to hasten the rejection of free coinage by their party than by appeals to those whose eyes have already been opened.

Nevertheless, the address will have its effect. It does not ask Democrats to vote against party candidates for county or State offices, but against those who, like Congressional candidates, are specially representatives of the free silver issue. Their defeat by notably heavy majorities will help to convince other Democrats, who have no strong personal convictions either way, that free coinage cannot be a winning card and must be dropped in the interest of the party.

HARRISON FOR ALLEN LAW NOMINEES.

Mayor Harrison made some speeches on Saturday last in which he denounced the Allen law and demanded its repeal. In one of those speeches he stated that "every vote for a Democratic Senator and Representative is a vote to repeal the odious Allen law." Therefore he appealed to his hearers to mark their ballots for Democratic legislative candidates.

But the Mayor is not ignorant of the fact that six of those candidates voted for the Allen law. They are Galligan and Sterchie, Senatorial nominees, and Carmody, Farrell, McDonough, and Mitchell, who are trying to get back into the Lower House. They voted for the Allen law, though every effort was made to induce them to oppose it. The Mayor himself labored with them, but accomplished nothing. Not one of those six men has ever given a satisfactory reason for his Allen law vote. The general conclusion has been that their reasons for supporting it were not such as would stand the light.

The Mayor seems to assume that these six men, if elected, will vote for the repeal of the Allen law. What makes him think so? It is true that their constituents favor its repeal, but those constituents were opposed to its passage and yet these six men voted for it. They will not vote to repeal it unless the reasons which induced them to support it originally have lost their strength. The traction companies, for whose benefit the law was enacted, do not want it repealed. They will bring to bear to prevent its repeal the "arguments" they used to get it passed. The men who were convinced by those "arguments" last year will be convinced by them next year.

Nevertheless the Mayor asks for votes for those six men, though he knows they cannot be trusted. If they were to swear they would vote to repeal the Allen law nobody could put any faith in their promises. Even if they were to vote to repeal it they would be sure to vote some other vicious measure which might be almost as bad as the Allen law. They have shown that they are not fit to be sent to Springfield, and yet the Mayor, in spite of their records and of his own hostility to the Allen law, favors their reëlection. Is it because if elected they are sure to vote for the repeal of the civil service law? That is a measure which the Mayor does not love and which the Democratic politicians generally hate much more than they do the Allen law. The desire to get rid of the merit system may be the reason why the Mayor denounces the Allen law and advocates the reëlection of Democrats who voted for it.

A SCHEME WHICH WILL NOT WORK. Alderman Cullerton has introduced an order for an ordinance for the cleaning of the streets in the business district, north of Harrison street, by special assessment. The object is to raise more money to be squandered on loafers who pretend to work at street cleaning. The Alderman's scheme is not feasible. Special assessments cannot be made in this State for other than permanent improvements. Property can be assessed for sewers, pavements, sidewalks, lampposts, etc., but it cannot be assessed to light the streets, to keep them clean, or to police them. All the expenses which come under the head of "maintenance" must be paid for out of the proceeds of general taxes or licenses. It is fortunate that this is the case. If the Aldermen could raise money for all kinds of purposes by special assessments, real estate would cease to have any selling value. The income would be eaten up many times over by special assessments and general taxes, while the city payroll would be more than twice as large as it is. Then Chicago would be the bummers' paradise.

AT all events the breaking of Banker Merrill's windows appears to have stopped.

THERE is a strong feeling that distilled spirits cannot be spared for the manufacture of smokeless powder.

THE Halloween boys upset a few garbage boxes last Monday evening, but it was hard work.

IT seems hard for Spain to absorb the idea that the under boy in a fight doesn't dictate the terms on which the conqueror lets him up.

IF Mr. Zangwill had come a few days earlier we could have shown him some of the most interesting weather he ever investigated.

HOWEVER, the Omaha exposition ended without any discreditable mixup with French exhibiters.

THE stranding of vessels on the Washington street tunnel might be prevented by an injunction.

IT was bound to come. Alexander the Great has got into the magazines at last.

ADMIRAL DEWEY is utterly unable to understand the fuss that is made in America over his doings at Manila. No pains will be spared to explain all this to him when he returns.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Foundation Laid.

Naggus—"Going to write another novel, are you? What is it to be about?"

Boraus—"I don't know yet. I have only evolved the title, which is 'Trouble Among the Hotels; or, The Inns Were at Outs.' I've got to write some kind of story to fit it."

Among Its Variations.

"Did you ever see what they call the 'bicycle face'?"

"I am not sure. I have seen, though, the 'tandem face' on 'Mandy Quickstep when she was getting ready to go out for a spin with her best young man—and it wasn't at all bad to look at."

The Unaccustomed Exposure.

American Visitor (in Havana)—"But your city needs cleaning. It has the accumulated filth of 200 years. What is your objection to having it thoroughly cleaned?"

Native Cuban—"Caramba! Everybody catch cold!"

Yet We Send Missionaries Abroad.

"I am glad to see you take an interest in the dear little birds, children. Can any one tell me what this one is? I see Katie Upjohn's hand is up. What is it, Katie?"

"It's the kind mamma always wears on her hat."

Done by Others.

"Dennis, you haven't been to confession lately."

"Beg pardon, your reverence, but I've been too busy. I'll do it now. I'm running for office. Here's a circular the other fellows have got up about me."

A Bad Citizen.

Tommy (about 9 o'clock, Halloween)—"Old Billus is the meanest man in this town!"

Johnny—"What's he been doin'?"

Tommy—"You know that big garbage box of his in the alley? He filled it with heavy stones, so it couldn't be upset!"

Johnny—"That was dog mean!"

Tommy—"An' he covered the box with tar. Look at me, will you!"

A Fellow Feeling.

"Uncle, how do you like this style of road?" asked the bicycler who was trundling his wheel along the side of the muddy highway.

"It suits me purty well, young feller," replied the obstinate agriculturist in the one-horse wagon, who had mired in the middle of the road.

The cyclist leaned his wheel against the rail fence, picked his way through the mud to the tired horse, patted the animal on the shoulder, and said:

"Old fellow, we've got more sense than that, haven't we?"

Then he went back to his wheel and trudged on, waving a friendly farewell to the horse and ignoring the shaggy-haired man who was sitting in the wagon and hurling rough chunks of profanity at him.

PERSONALS.

A practical gift to the poor of Washington is that of 1,000 cords of wood by Pierre Waggaman of that city.

It is said that John Morley while engaged on the life of Gladstone will withdraw altogether from politics.

William Dean Howells, the novelist, is said to be in poor health, and greatly in need of the ocean voyage he is contemplating.

Rudyard Kipling was given his odd Christian name because it was that of the English village where his father first met his mother, Mary McDonald.

The Dutch pianist, Sieveking, who was arrested at Ischl, Upper Austria, about seven weeks ago for neglecting to salute a priest, has been sentenced to three days' imprisonment.

Senator Vest is said to have the most marvelous memory in the Senate and is able to quote verbatim surprisingly long extracts from any speech to which he has listened during a given session.

Among Colonel Roosevelt's less-known hunting exploits was that of tramping upon a rattlesnake in Colorado. The reptile stung the future Rough Rider and made a sick man of him for several days.

Edward Flynn, "the lodging-house king," who died in New York recently, was only 39 years old, and when he came to this country from Ireland twenty-one years ago was penniless. He was the owner at the time of his death of six lodging houses in New York and three in Brooklyn, said to be worth $150,000. He was a prominent member of Tammany Hall.

At a recent meeting of the town council in Pretoria a letter was read from ex-President Pretorius of the Transvaal requesting the authorities to engage from him a Scotch cart and a pair of mules for carrying gravel. He stated that he was becoming old, and would be glad if the council would assist him to earn money. It was decided to inform the ex-President that when there should be a vacancy his application would be considered.

The Vienna Academy of Sciences has chartered the Swedish steamship Gottfried for its projected scientific expedition to South Arabia. The ship is expected to arrive in a few days at Trieste, where the members of the expedition will go on board. The leader of the party is Count Carl Landberg, the Bavarian Orientalist, who has already spent several winters in the district. Dr. H. Müller proposes to devote his researches to the Sabæan inscriptions and the pre-Arabic archæology.

FUNNYGRAPHS.

Greene—"Do they play golf in Germany?" Redd—"O, yes; haven't you ever heard of the Frankfurter links?"—Yonkers Statesman.

"Folks dat insists on habbin' dar own way," said Uncle Even, "runs a good deal o' risk in not habbin' no one ter blame when fings goes wrong."—Washington Star.

Jimmy—"But what do you do when you git real sleepy? You don't own up to it, do you?" Tommy—"Naw—I go to askin' paw fool questions an' he makes me go to bed."—Ex.

Victors Again.—"The laws of the Episcopal Church regarding marriage will not be changed." "Who is responsible for that" "The men behind the canons."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Yes," said the fat man with the frayed clothes of fine texture, "I went into that deal with $10,000." "How did you come out?" asked the other man. "Alone."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"I see," said the Cumminsville sage, "that there are three varieties of dogs that never bark, but I never had the luck to sleep next door to one of them; never yet."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Point of View.—"They looked at me open-mouthed when I did that specialty of mine." "That's right. It's the first time in my life that I ever saw a whole audience yawn at once."—Detroit Free Press.

"Well," said the old lady, "the war's over, John's got his pension, the mortgage is done paid off the mule; an' now, ef we could jest have another war we could git the house painted an' put a new door on the barn!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Content—"It's wonderful that you should have survived the loss of your yellow jacket so often," remarked the Chinese courtier. "O, replied Li Hung Chang airily, "I don't care anything about that yellow jacket so long as they leave me my red tape."—Washington Star.

Not Like Other Folks.—Mrs. Gaswell—"The Emperor of Germany is taking 102 trunks with him on his pilgrimage to Jerusalem." Mr. Gaswell—"I suppose his wife is with him." Mrs. Gaswell—"Yes; the Empress' clothes are in the odd two trunks."—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

OF INTEREST FROM EXCHANGES

Broad Policy of National Expansion Is the Nation's Demand and the Natural Outcome of Its Past.

The war with Spain over Cuba was inevitable; the wonder being that it was delayed so long. Yet, begun with a single object, it has opened a vista. Having no other purpose than the liberation of the Cubans, it has ended with the widening of all our national perspectives. Like another campaign of a hundred days, it is an epoch-maker, having far-reaching consequences and destined to change the character of the people. With the nineteenth century the old order is passing away. With the twentieth century, a new order is coming in; and the party which does not realize this, and adapt itself to the altered conditions, will be trampled beneath the advancing footsteps of a power already surpassing the dreams of Greece and Rome.

The bucolic republic of Washington and Franklin went long ago. The much-dreaded "splendid government" is here. Modern invention has achieved a centralization neither planned nor conceived by Hamilton. As well might we seek to go back to the stage coach and the tallow candle as to seek wisdom and guidance from the preachments of the fathers. The world we live in has experienced a revolution; and 80,000,000 of people, warlike and rich, can no more hope to escape its movement than an armored cruiser could hope to ride at anchor on the stormy ocean.

It is given out at Washington that the administration has at last made up its mind to take the entire Philippine group, even at the cost of the assumption of the Spanish debt and of a money payment to Spain. The pecuniary details are unimportant. Not out of regard to Spain's merit, or claim, but out of respect to our own dignity and honor, we can afford to be even more than generous toward our beaten adversary. As a matter of interest we can afford to be princely. In the long run a few millions the more or less will cut no figure whatever; and, like an individual who feels himself to have been misunderstood by those who have taken a superficial view of his character, we may spend somewhat beyond the actual needs of the immediate transaction for appearance's sake.

Avoid the Philippine problem we cannot. With Alaska and Hawaii already on our hands, and our Pacific coast line besides, why should we wish to avoid it? We shall find it easier to hold the hundreds of islands of the archipelago than to defend a single one of them. Trouble we shall have, and plenty of it, in any event; but as this faces us in the Atlantic no less than in the Pacific, whilst we are about it and have our hand in, may it not be best to go out and meet it, taking time by the forelock and the bull by the horns? We are in for the Nicaraguan Canal. We are in for a great naval armament. As well be killed for a sheep as a lamb. But, of all things that can happen, the worst will be indecision—the least equivocation in our foreign policy may cost us that which many wars shall not regain.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Cuba May Desire to Be Annexed to the United States.

The Cuban question having been settled, so far as the Peace commission at Paris can settle it, the fact may as well be recognized that Cuba may decide to have no other government than that of the United States. Her people will unquestionably be made free to decide what sort of government they will have. The decision will be by the people and not by a few delegates said to represent each an army corps of insurgents. The United States has not incurred great expense and some loss of life in order to secure freedom for certain armed bands of insurgents, but for the people of Cuba. The possibility, if not the probability, thus confronts us that, when the people of Cuba decide at all, they may demand the permanent, settled, absolutely free, and progressive government which the United States only can give.

It will not be in the power of the United States to resist that demand nor to thwart it by tolerating any fraud or unfair restriction in the voting. This nation is bound in honor to secure freedom to the people of Cuba—not to some part of them, not to the Cubans of this opinion or that, not to the adherents of one revolutionary chief or another, but to the whole body of inhabitants. That obligation of honor it will perform with rigid exactness. If 20,000 or 50,000 Spanish soldiers desire to cast off their allegiance to Spain, to lay down their arms, and to become permanent inhabitants of Cuba they will have exactly as much right to decide what the future government of the island shall be as 20,000 or 50,000 fighters, if there were so many, under Gomez or Garcia. There must be, of course, prior and sufficient action to prove the intention to reside permanently in Cuba, and the President will probably find it needful to require some form of oath of allegiance to the authority of the United States as temporary ruler until a permanent government has been established by the people. But the point of practical importance is that many thousand Spaniards will probably take that oath or give any other proof that may be required of their decision to remain law-abiding and permanent inhabitants of Cuba.

It is not a question what the United States would like to do. This country simply cannot refuse to govern Cuba if its inhabitants ask that government. It cannot let any fraction of the people impose by violence or fraud its will upon the rest. It cannot exclude from the decision any genuine inhabitant of Cuba because he is of Spanish or Cuban birth, black or white, either a soldier or a laborer, a millionaire or a field hand, an advocate of Cuban independence or of annexation. It will be forced by the most sacred obligation to let the whole body of the people decide for themselves, and it cannot on any pretext whatever refuse the protection and freedom of government by the United States if the people declare that they want it.

Now, let the real division of popular feeling in Cuba be considered. Every Spaniard and every resident not of Cuban birth will naturally prefer government by the United States to government by Cuban insurgents, who will at least be supposed to have more or less vindictive feeling. Native born Cubans who have estates to cultivate or business interests of any kind will naturally prefer to any other the more enduring and powerful government which the United States can give. A part, and probably not a small part, of the Cuban insurgents themselves already manifest the same choice. There are about as many factions among them as there are leaders, but it is natural that many of each faction would rather be ruled by the United States than by any other faction. Under the circumstances it appears problematic whether a government of Cubans by Cubans can be established with the consent of the inhabitants. If not, the alternative for them will be government by the United States. Since the United States will have no power to reject their decision, being in any case bound to secure for the island a government upright and trustworthy in its dealings with other nations, it appears not altogether improbable that, without intention or choice, the United States will be compelled to accept entire responsibility for the future government of Cuba as part of the national domain.—New York Tribune.

Republican Managers Confident of Roosevelt's Election.

The switches have been spiked, the track ahead cleared, and the Republican engine will plunge ahead this week with a speed and restlessness that will stun the Democratic watchers. This is the last week of the campaign. At the outset Democrats were talking about apathy and listlessness in the Republican campaign. There is none now, and the Democrats who at the start spoke in the loudest tones about Republican stupor now wish heartily that the Republicans were not so distressingly active. This week is to be a record breaker, and the Republicans will keep things in a blaze from one end of the State to the other from this time on until election day. Plans have been made for redoubling their efforts, and while a careful review of the situation yesterday convinced the Republican managers that the battle was already won, yet they did not allow this for a moment to cause them to lie back on their oars. Instead they are bending to their task with renewed energy, and want to make Colonel Roosevelt's plurality one to be remembered.—New York Tribune, Nov. 1.

To Make Lynch Law an Expensive Crime.

Hereafter the bloody diversion of lynching suspected criminals will be of rare occurrence in the State of Ohio. The law providing that the county in which a lynching may occur shall become responsible in the sum of $5,000 to the next of kin of the victim has been pronounced constitutional by the Supreme Court. This introduces a mercenary consideration into the business of lynching. It becomes a sport in which taxpaying follows upon manslaughter—a sobering consideration. The Ohio law might with great propriety be adopted in other States, particularly in the West and South, where capital punishment is frequently inflicted without reference to the forms of law.—Philadelphia Record.

Destiny Points the Nation's Way.

The cry of "jingo" has no terror for the generation of Americans who, with flags flying and drums beating, are advancing to the footlights of the new century, that, like the moving stage of a theater all set for action, is about to supplant the old. They do not need the voice of men like Cleveland and Bryan and Schurz, sincere as they undoubtedly are, to warn them of danger. They have discounted that in advance. They have put the fear of it behind them. They do not see in Dewey and in Lee, in Miles and in Wheeler, in Sampson, Schley, and Hobson—and in the heroes of Manila and Santiago—embryo pro-consuls and armed legionaries stamping liberty under the heel of a military despotism, but leaders of American civilization and the Christian religion, bringing to the government of the world the enlightened humanity of the nineteenth century, after—not the brutality and ignorance of the first century before—the coming of Christ. In that character they the rather hail them—

"As happy prologue to the swelling act
Of the imperial theme!"
—Louisville Courier-Journal.

As Every Candidate Sees It.

Who dares insinuate that I am working for myself?
Who entertains the thought that I'm inspired by love of pelf?
Who says I'm animated by the hope of sordid gain
In buckling on my armor to go forth in this campaign?
Of course, there'll be a salary when to this place I'm sent,
But it's better I should have it than my wicked opponent;
I'm moved by generous impulse and I cannot still its throb;
The country must be saved, and I'm the man to do the job.

I won't stand back for coaxing, as old Cincinnatus did;
When this glorious nation calls me, it can never say I hid;
I don't assume false modesty—far worse than vulgar pride;
It's freedom that is threatened, and I'm rushing to her side!
Posterity would scorn me if things didn't turn out right
For letting diffidence prevent my mingling in the fight;
For standing on Fame's threshold without strength to turn the knob;
The country must be saved, and I'm the man to do the job.
—Washington Star.

The Baby on the Train.

Everybody restless,
Grumbling at the dust,
Growling at the cinders,
Pictures of disgust.

Axle hot and smoking,
Train delayed an hour,
How the faces lengthen,
Sullen, wrinkled, sour.

Sudden transformation—
Passengers in smiles—
Scowls and frowns have vanished—
What is it beguiles?

Grimy face and fingers,
Mouth all over crumbs,
Smeary wrist contrasting
Pink and clean-sucked thumb.

Round head nodding, bobbing,
Blue eyes full of fun,
Wind-blown tresses shining
Golden in the sun.

Everybody cheerful,
No remarks profane,
Magic change effected—
Baby on the train.
—Indianapolis Journal.

NEWS AND NOTES.

Since the passing of the first vaccination act in England, in 1841, the death rate from smallpox has fallen from 376 per million to 20 per million.

The gigantic Russian cross hewn in the granite rocks of St. Gothard road, in Switzerland, near the Devil's Bridge, is now completed. It commemorates Suvarroff's victory over the French a century ago.

If Boss Croker of Tammany Hall does not substantiate his charge that Justice Daly, running for reëlection to the Supreme Court, "has not been an upright Judge" the public will conclude that the lack of uprightness is somewhere else, and vote to teach cowardly slanderers a lesson.—Ex.

Boston's ten public ice water fountains cost the city 40 cents apiece per day during the summer. Water Commissioner Murphy is now making arrangements whereby ice will be cut this winter from reservoirs belonging to the department, and the cost of the free ice water

FROLIC OUT OF COMMISSION.

Vessel Assigned Chicago Naval Reserves Detained at Norfolk Yards.

FEAR OF DANGEROUS ICE.

President McKinley Sets a Good Example for All Patriotic Citizens.

GOES TO CANTON TO VOTE.

WASHINGTON BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C., Nov. 1.

Illinois Naval Reserves will not enjoy the benefit of training on the Frolic until next spring, because the converted yacht cannot get through the St. Lawrence Canal until then on account of the ice, which has already begun to form.

Naval Reserve Boat Frolic Held Back.

Navy department officials regret that the Frolic cannot leave Norfolk until some time next April, but assert that it will certainly go to Chicago then, as there is no opposition to the plan of sending it West.

This craft will only be loaned to the State, and as the government is responsible for it no chances will be taken of having its frail sides crushed.

It is contended by the officials that it is unsafe to send ships through the canals after the month of October. The Yantic, which was loaned to the State of Michigan, went through the canals last October and barely squeezed through, as the thin ice had formed and great fear was felt for its safety. Therefore it was decided not to take any chances with the Frolic, which was built for a pleasure yacht.

The Frolic was today ordered out of commission at the Norfolk Navy Yard.

Stores will now be taken out, coal removed, and it will probably be disarmed.

Great care had been taken to prepare the Frolic, and the boat was in first-class condition and ready to sail.

The Frolic was on the Havana blockade during the war between this country and Spain and formed part of what was known as the mosquito fleet.

It was formerly Mark Hanna's yacht and came from Chicago to Norfolk through the St. Lawrence River. The government bought the vessel for $2,000 less than the original cost. The armament consists of one, three, and six pounders and an automatic one-pound rapid-firing gun.

President McKinley has decided to set an example to the apathetic voters of the country and will go to Canton and cast his ballot. He will probably leave here Monday. The President registered by mail last week and goes home to vote because he believes it is the duty of every citizen to do so. All the Cabinet members will follow the President's example.

President and His Cabinet Will Vote.

Chairman Babcock of the Republican Congressional committee stated this afternoon that his confidence in the election of a Republican House was growing stronger every day. General apathy is still giving the managers of both parties considerable anxiety and the surface indications are such neither committee can figure with much certainty on the result.

Mr. Babcock concedes a large gain to the Democrats, but claims the Republicans will control the House by at least 27 majority.

Both committees have practically finished their work and are now awaiting the result with ill-concealed impatience. The Republican committee mailed 6,000,000 pamphlets on the war, finance, and tariff, and many other questions, against 21,000,000 pamphlets during the last national campaign.

Commissioner Hermann of the General Land office is busy collecting data relating to the public lands in Porto Rico and the Philippine and Sandwich Islands with a view to determining what recommendation he will make as to their disposition.

Preparing to Allot New Public Lands.

He finds a system prevailed in Porto Rico by which all the lands were allotted, and there are practically no lands to be thrown open to settlement.

In the Philippines and the Sandwish Islands the situation is different, and he learns large tracts of crown lands will come into the possession of this government and their disposition will be a matter which will require considerable deliberation.

Already applications for allotments of these lands are being received, but in the case of the Sandwich Islands the laws now in effect there will remain in force and a long time will elapse before the people of this country will be given an opportunity to secure these lands.

The land problem in the Philippines must also wait the action of Congress before anything can be done with it. Commissioner Hermann will make a report on this subject to Congress when he has completed the task of collecting data.

S. M. Baxter, C. B. Congdon, and S. P. Woodbury, members of the Chicago Board of Trade, are here making protests against some of Internal Revenue Commissioner Scott's interpretations of the war revenue law, which they claim is class legislation and unjust to them.

Chicago Men Seek War Tax Readjustment.

Commissioner Scott has ruled that when an order for grain is received a 10-cent stamp must be placed upon the memorandum, and when the grain is delivered another stamp must be affixed.

The Board of Trade members claim that it is all one transaction and should be taxed but once, and even this is a discrimination, as the farmers are allowed to send their grain to market and are not subjected to any tax at all.

Commissioner Scott admitted the force of the argument and probably will rule in their favor, and requested them to submit a brief and he will decide the question after he has time to consider it.

They also protested against a ruling of the Attorney General which puts a tax on sales at any exchange or Board of Trade. The Attorney General holds this applies to transactions at the office of a broker who is a member of the Board of Trade.

The members argued that this is class legislation, but the decision of the commissioner, which was upheld by the Attorney General, will stand until a test case is brought into the courts to finally decide the matter.

Professor J. W. Davis of the Geological Survey, who has just returned from Nicaragua, where he has been making investigations into the water supply near the route of the proposed Nicaraguan canal reports there is plenty of water and that the project is feasible.

Little Progress on Building Panama Canal.

The people of Nicaragua are anxious to see the work begun and realize that it will be a great benefit to their country as well as to the shipping of the world.

They are not enthusiastic over the prospect of the foreigners taking control of the waterway, but realize that they do not possess the means with which to carry out this tremendous undertaking, and that the men capable of conducting it are lacking.

Professor Davis looked over the Panama Canal and finds the work is progressing slowly. Only $1,000,000 annually is spent by the company and comparatively few men are employed in the work, and as the estimated cost is $100,000,000, at the present rate of progress it will take the best part of a century to complete it.

Indiana mineral mud baths, massage, and electric baths. A. Kercher, 1927 Wabash-av.

INSPECTS NORTH BRANCH

REAL ESTATE BOARD COMMITTEE STARTS ON RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

Duty Will Be to Fix the Value of Property That Must Be Taken in Straightening and Widening the Chicago Stream—Specifications to Be Met—Results of the Trip — W. A. Bond Tells What Was Found—Does Not Fear Large Carriers' Monopoly.

The first actual steps toward the improvement of the Chicago River were taken yesterday by the committee of the Real Estate Board appointed by General Wilson to fix the value of property that will have to be taken in straightening and widening the stream.

The members of the committee, William A. Bond of William A. Bond & Co., Eugene H. Fishburn of Ogden Sheldon & Co., and George Birkhoff Jr. of W. D. Kerfoot & Co., made a general inspection of the North Branch of the river as far as Fullerton avenue, from the deck of a harbor tug, under the guidance of Assistant United States Engineer G. M. Liljencrantz. An official stenographer accompanied the committee.

The object of the improvement is to make the river navigable everywhere for a vessel of forty-eight feet beam and 432 feet length. Wherever land must be acquired for the necessary widening, the commission is to fix a just value and the government will open negotiations with the owners or institute condemnation proceedings.

The trip yesterday was for a general view of the North Branch, and a similar trip will be made up the South Branch today. The committee will then be ready for actual work and will examine the portions of land needed separately. At least twenty pieces of property will have to be examined and appraised, and the work will probably require about three weeks.

The committee discovered that the worst obstruction to the North Branch is at the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul bridge, near Clybourn place, where, in the words of William A. Bond, the river is nearly closed to navigation and everything else. The members of the committee were told, however, that the railroad company, which owns the land, will put in a new bridge and remove the obstruction itself.

"We have no official knowledge that the St. Paul road will remove the obstruction at its bridge near Clybourn place," said Mr. Bond last night, "but we were told that was the intention of the railroad company.

"Above Fullerton avenue, and from there to Diversey, the river is in satisfactory shape, and it did not look as though much work would be necessary.

"We found a number of obstructions besides those enumerated in the government report. We are to fix values on only those obstructions enumerated in the 'project' of the government engineers.

"The commission will necessarily have to keep its conclusions regarding the value of the land to be taken secret. The general opinion after yesterday's survey was that the cost would be about what the engineers had estimated. The committee intends to give a fair price to every one, but necessarily if it were known to each owner what the others had been offered no end of trouble would arise. Our report will be made to the government, and the government will negotiate with the owners.

"I do not believe the widening of the river will give a monopoly to the large carriers. It will be all the more easily navigated by both large and small craft, and in my judgment there will always be a demand for the smaller craft."

JOLIET'S THREATENED WIRE MILL STRIKE IS OFF FOR THE PRESENT.

Politicians and Labor Men Interested in a Situation That Seemed Critical but Suddenly Drops Out of Sight—Lambert Says Men Are Satisfied.

Politicians, labor men, and residents of Joliet generally were absorbed yesterday over a threatened tie-up of the wire plants there because of a recent readjustment proposition made by the American Steel and Wire company to its workmen. This scheme, according to the mill workers, involved a horizontal cut of 30 per cent in wages. But the talked-of strike was shelved during the day, and it is said the truce was brought about by friends of Governor Tanner, who asked the company to hold off for a week or so.

Colonel John Lambert, President of the wire company, denied with emphasis that there was the slightest shadow of trouble. No demands had been made upon his company, he said, and he added there would be none now or after election.

On the other hand, the claim was made that the complaint of 100 men now nominally involved will shortly assume such proportions that the two mills of the company now running in Joliet may be rendered inoperative by a strike of the entire force of 1,900 workmen.

The Republican and Democratic committees of Will County are said to be lined up against each other in a political tug of war over the labor situation, the former straining every nerve to avert a strike and the latter trying to bring it about, with the hope of injuring Governor Tanner and the Republican party.

The trouble arose with the dissatisfaction of the galvanizers employed at the Scott street and Rockdale plants of the American Steel and Wire company, in which Colonels Lambert, Gates, and Ellwood, all of Governor Tanner's military staff, are interested. It was proposed by the company to effect a "readjustment of the wage scale." The men argued this was the imposition of the plan recently applied in Cleveland, O., and Anderson, Ind., by which the pay of the workmen in those cities was reduced. When it was seen that a strong resistance would be made by the Joliet hands, the political friends of Governor Tanner are said to have become alarmed and demanded of the wire trust officials a temporary surrender at least.

Colonel Lambert said: "I do not care to go into details, but I will say that all this talk about the Republican politicians forcing Governor Tanner to use his influence to avert a strike is the veriest rot. Our men are not dissatisfied. Politicians cannot run our business, nor will any body, clique, or clan be allowed to do so. Our men are satisfied and so is the management of our industry."

NO CHINESE NEWSPAPERS.

Empress Orders Them Suppressed and Editors Punished—Conspirators Killed.

Portland, Ore., Nov. 1.—The Nortern Pacific steamship Ning Chow has arrived in Portland, eighteen days from Yokohama.

The Japan Herald of Oct. 12 says:

"A Peking dispatch under date of Oct. 10 states that in obedience to the order of the Empress Dowager the publication of newspapers and periodicals in various parts of China has been prohibited and the editors have been severely punished."

According to a Tokio journal the Russian force which went to Peking a few days ago consists of infantry, artillery, and Cossacks, and carried two seven-pounder guns.

The barracks for the British and German forces are simply temporary ones, while that for the Russian troops, which are now being constructed, seem to be intended for permanent use.

A Seoul telegram dated Oct. 11 states that Chiefs Kim Heung Yu, Hong Chang Sik, and one other have been hanged on suspicion of being accomplices in the attempt to poison the Emperor and Crown Prince.

Their bodies were afterwards dragged through the streets of Seoul by the people on Monday night, Oct. 10, and were terribly mutilated with swords. The bodies are still exposed in the prison.

A message from Peking under date of Oct. 9 states that the New Chwang-Shan Hai Kwan railway difficulty has been settled on these terms: England accepts the railway between Tien-tsin and Shan-hai-Kwan, besides the mines in the vicinity as securities, instead of the New Chwang-Shan-hai-Kwan railway.

Russia has expressed her assent to the proposal.

You all read of Captain Kidd and Captain Morgan when you were children. Read of them and all the famous pirates of the Spanish Main in "The Buccaneers and Their Reign of Terror," beginning in THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE Nov. 6.

JAPAN INVITES BIG SYNDICATE.

Wants Chicago Company to Control All Electric Systems in the Empire.

CAPITAL OF $10,000,000.

Emissary Confers with Officer of the Siemens & Halske Company.

RICH FRANCHISES OFFERED.

The Siemens & Halske Electric company of America is considering a proposition from the Japanese government to form in Chicago a syndicate with a capitalization of about $10,000,000, to install and operate all electric street car lines and incandescent lighting and electric power plants which are to be established in the domain of the Mikado as another step in the modernizing movement in progress there.

The franchise to be granted is exclusive and would be one of the most valuable, if not the most valuable, permits ever granted to one syndicate or corporation.

It is understood that the Elkins-Widener syndicate of Philadelphia will be interested in the new company if it is formed.

An agent of the Emperor, who is now in the East, and whose name is withheld for the present, made the offer to W. T. Block of the Siemens & Halske company, and said, if agreeable, he would leave the entire powers of organization in the hands of the Chicago man.

"I have not accepted as yet the offer to be organizer," said Mr. Block at the Hotel Metropole last night. "If it means that I must go to Japan I shall have to give it up. I see the possibility of immense profits for the syndicate that will take it up. The franchise, coming as an exclusive one, will give the company practical control of the electrical systems of the country. It will include the underground trolley system, the incandescent private lighting, and electric power plants. The business will be operated by a Japanese company under semi-official authority. The plan of the government is to get one company that is large enough to bring the whole system under one management.

To Be a Chicago Syndicate.

"The syndicate when formed will be essentially a Chicago organization and the company will be incorporated under the laws of Illinois. This is conditional on my acceptance of the organization. The first business of the company will be the construction of street railways in Tokio, a city of 1,500,000 inhabitants. The opportunity for investment is so plainly a promising one that Chicago capitalists are ready to go into the syndicate when they can be assured of the franchise."

Mr. Block refused to say what capitalization would be made the basis of such a syndicate, but Dr. W. D. Eastlake, also interested in the scheme, thought it would require at least $10,000,000. Dr. Eastlake resided many years in Japan. He now has an office at 1361 Monadnock Building. He said yesterday that he too had been approached by those interested in forming a syndicate. They wished to get his influence as well as that of his brother, Dr. F. W. Eastlake, who is at present in Tokio. Dr. F. W. Eastlake is prominently identified with the educational movement in Japan. Dr. W. D. Eastlake said last night there was no doubt that Japanese officials were interested in the formation and proposals of the electric company.

"If the franchises are procurable," he said, "there is no doubt that the profits would be enormous."

Electric Lines Are Needed.

Japan at present is entirely destitute of street railways. There are not more than three systems in the entire empire. The jinriksha is still a common means of transportation. In Tokio there exists one street car line and that is operated by horses. Franchises have been applied for by Japanese companies, but they have been refused. Japan is looking to the United States as the country where the great street railway systems have been developed and as the direction from which will come its traction system.

Japanese Consul Nosse, when seen yesterday, said he had not heard of this project, but he expressed no surprise and seemed to be pleased at the idea.

"The reason we have no street car lines in Japan now," he said, "is that the government is waiting for the best. The peculiar conditions in Japan make it difficult to find a suitable system. At present there is the horse car line established in Tokio in 1882 and the trolley lines of Kioto. There is a committee on railways consisting of about fifty members, and one of their number has recently visited the United States, England, and Germany. As many as twelve applications from Japanese companies have been before the committee at once, but now these are all consolidated into two companies and they are still asking for charters. These have neither been granted nor refused.

Seeking the Best System.

"Foreigners are unable to understand why the Japanese go without street railways. We have been so long without them that we intend now to wait until something that seems to be permanent and practical is brought out, and of course they rather expect that when it does come it will be from the United States. Only a week ago I had a letter from Tokio asking about a pneumatic railway they had heard of and whether any such line was yet completed here. They are studying both the overhead trolley system and the underground. Neither of these seems to be practical for Japan. The hurricanes have made trolley lines dangerous, tearing down the wires and tangling them up with others. An earthquake shakes Japan once in every two or three years, and that would endanger any expensive underground system. None of the streets of Tokio is more than ninety feet wide, and this has also to be considered in plans for street railways.

"When a system is found that seems desirable the Japanese government would doubtless be willing to grant franchises. It is America that is perfecting this system, whatever it shall be, and capitalists, if they are planning for investments, are anticipating the time when the government shall grant franchises."

WIFE REFUSES TO SIGN.

G. A. Springer Says He Cannot Give Title to a Lot Wanted for High School Site.

George A. Springer, the owner of a lot running from Prairie to Forest avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets, which the Board of Education had decided to purchase for a South Division High School, has notified the board that Mrs. Springer refuses to sign the deed with him.

President Harris says he will recommend the communication be referred to the attorney and that it will not delay the erection of a high school.

A counter suit to the proceedings, brought last July by the board to compel the National Safe Deposit company to pay alleged arrears of rent on the premises at Monroe and Dearborn streets, was filed yesterday by the Safe Deposit company. The plaintiff asserts that the Board of Education has illegally raised the rental of the premises 25 per cent and commenced suit for this amount.

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MAY BE MERIT OFFICES.

TORRENS' POSTS CAUSE A STIR AMONG THE POLITICIANS.

Rumor Starts That the Ignored Cook County Civil Service Commissioners Will Do the Appointing—Salaries Are Good and Experts Are Needed—Much Work to Be Done at First—Little Speculation as to the Men to Be Selected.

Politicians were exercised yesterday over an argument which was advanced that the new offices created by the Torrens law must be filled by the County Civil Service commission. So far little attention has been paid to either the county civil service law or the commission, the idea being it had control only of minor positions, but the places to be filled under the Torrens law not only pay well, but are important, and if the commission assumes control of them it will leap into considerable importance.

The most important of these new offices are the two examiners, with salaries of $5,000 a year. It will be their duty to pass on the title of all lands submitted for record and they must not only be good real estate lawyers, but have a full knowledge of the abstracting business. These positions will not be sinecures, for the incumbents will have to work hard. It is this which has started the cry that they ought to be filled by a proper civil service examination, so that only competent men can be appointed.

So far there has been but little gossip as to the probable appointees for these positions providing they are made by Recorder Simon in the old way. The man most favorably mentioned is Colonel John D. Adair of the Thirty-second Ward, who was attorney for the Guarantee Title and Trust company for years.

Mayor Harrison expressed doubts of the validity of the ordinance passed on Monday night giving all city employés a half holiday on Saturday. The general impression is he will veto it, as he did the others of the same character.

The Mayor said he saw some merit in the Cullerton proposition to clean the streets of the First Ward by special assessment. It is estimated a tax of 50 cents a front foot would yield $200,000—enough to keep the streets clean. The difficulty is a proposition to sprinkle the streets by special assessment was declared illegal by the courts, and it is thought this would share the same fate.

Engineer O'Neil has ordered the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad to remove the coping from the wall at the north approach of the track elevation viaduct at Sixteenth and Clark streets. This change is necessary to allow the trolley cars to pass over the viaduct. The viaduct will not be opened for traffic before Nov. 15.

The North Chicago Street railway company has agreed to move its trolley poles back to the curb line on North State street, where an asphalt pavement is being laid.

Alderman Novak has called a meeting of the special Council committee to select locations for public markets for tomorrow afternoon.

The Civil Service commission announces that it is out of money and it is not believed the Council will vote it any.

ARGUMENTS ON MOTION TO DISSOLVE GENERAL ELECTRIC INJUNCTION.

Judge Payne Will Render a Decision Today—Restraining Order Issued by Grosscup Forbids Laying of Rails in Custom House Place.

Judge Payne yesterday heard the arguments for and against the dissolution of the restraining order against the General Electric company, which he issued on the application of the Chicago and Western Indiana railway company, and announced that he would give his opinion at the opening of court this morning.

The opening speech was made by Attorney Edwin Walker, who, with T. A. Moran, appeared for the General Electric company. He argued that the damage to the street by the laying of the tracks was of such a nature that the Western Indiana, as an owner of adjacent property, had no right under the recent rulings of the upper courts to relief in a court of equity; that the proper remedy for the damage, if damage there was, could be found by the complaining company in a suit at law.

Attorney J. H. Hamline, who spoke for the Western Indiana, contended, in reply to Mr. Walker's argument, that the courts, in behalf of the general public, to whom the streets of right primarily belong, had ample authority to issue the injunction.

The debate was closed by ex-Judge Moran, who cited numerous cases from both the Appellate and the Supreme Courts in support of his contention that the court had no power to grant the injunction under the bill presented by the Chicago and Western Indiana railroad.

At the close of the argument of Mr. Moran Judge Payne took the case under advisement.

The contempt proceedings were dismissed by Judge Payne as unimportant. Affidavits were presented that employés at work on the street performed some work after the injunction had been served. Counsel for the General Electric said the men had simply entered a hole to place some tools in a safe place.

Another phase of the difficulty developed when Judge Grosscup, in the afternoon, granted a temporary injunction to the Chicago, Indiana and Louisville corporation restraining the General Electric from proceeding in the work of laying tracks along Custom-House place.

The bill contends that the city ordinance is void, as the consent of more than half of the property-owners was not secured. It is further alleged that if the tracks are laid the railroad's traffic will become disorganized.

HUNT DEER WITH DOGS.

John M. Roach of Chicago and a Party of Friends Arrested and Tried at Lakewood, Wis., Nov. 1.

Lakewood, Wis., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—John M. Roach of the North Chicago Street railway company, Moses Brooks of the Oconto Lumber company, George W. Thompson of Henry, Ill.; H. H. Schmidt, a prominent lumber dealer of Chicago, and Moses Thompson of Oconto were arrested by Special Deputy State Game Warden F. M. Bissenger of Green Bay on the charge of having hunted deer with dogs.

A year ago a similar hunting party was out before the lawful deer hunting season opened, and without having gone to the trouble of securing non-resident hunting licenses. This brought out many vehement protests, and, incidentally, the Game Warden department came in for a good deal of censure. State Game Warden Ellarson was determined that this should not be repeated without him and his deputies having a hand in it, and to Mr. Bissenger he assigned the task of overhauling the hunting party this year.

O. A. Ellis yesterday appeared before Justice Jones of Oconto as agent for the three arrested sportsmen, and pleaded guilty in each case. The fines and costs in the three cases amounted to $140.64.

[John M. Roach is the Second Vice President and General Manager of the North Chicago Street railroad company. His residence is 2007 Surf street, Chicago. H. H. Schmidt is not in the Chicago directory.]

FIRST OPERATION IS ENOUGH.

Condition of Collier's Brain Shows That a Second Appeal to Surgery Is Probably Unnecessary.

Physicians at the County Hospital yesterday dressed the wound on the head of Attorney Frank Collier caused by the surgical operation performed a few days ago. They found that the brain was pulsing, the circulation having been restored to a normal condition. From this the physicians concluded that a secondary operation would not be needed, and it is probable none will be made. Mr. Collier declares that his sanity has been restored.

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Capes. Fine English Kersey Cape—in black and royal blue, lined with Skinner's best yarn dyed satin—cape beautifully embroidered with soutache braid—collar and fronts edged with Thibet lamb fur—a splendid value at..... **$13.50**

Black Imported Silk Matelasse Copes—27 inches long and full sweep—new 7-inch bias flounce—collar, fronts, and bottom of cape trimmed with best quality marten fur—cape lined with yarn-dyed satin..... **$30.00**

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$1.25 and $1.50 Dress Goods at 75c—45-inch Ottoman Cords—45-inch Mohair and Wool Basket Suitings—45-inch Blue and White Cheviots—44-inch Mohair and Wool Bayadere—45-inch two-toned Satin Bayadere—44-inch Granite Mixtures—46-inch two-toned Tweeds in street shades—45-inch Silk and Wool Jacquards—and 50-inch Serges in solid colors—choice on Monday, per yard..... **75c**

$1.00 Black Cheviots, 50c.

The season's greatest cheviot offer—a fortunate purchase enables us to offer you, beginning this morning, a fine 45-inch all-wool imported cheviot—good, heavy twilled quality, exactly suited for winter skirts and gowns—a fabric regularly sold at $1.00—for, per yard..... **50c**

TO STOP PLAGUE SUSPECTS.

American Quarantine Against Vienna Delays the Sailing of Austrian Steerage Passengers.

Hamburg, Nov. 1.—A large number of Austrian steerage passengers, who passed through Vienna on their way here, have been prevented from embarking on board the Hamburg-American line steamer Pretoria, booked to sail tomorrow for New York, owing to a notification from the authorities at Washington that steerage passengers from Vienna will be quarantined for a fortnight on their arrival in the United States.

[The quarantine measures adopted by the Washington authorities against steerage passengers bound for the United States who have passed through Vienna are due to the outbreak of bubonic plague there caused by experiments made in Professor Nothnagle's bacteriological laboratory, where plague germs were cultivated.]

CHICAGO ADVISES ST. LOUIS.

Proposed Louisiana Purchase Centennial in 1903 Discussed by Representatives of Both Cities.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—Twelve directors of departments of the Chicago World's Fair took lunch at the Noonday club this afternoon with the local committee of ten appointed to devise a plan for the celebration of the centennial of the Louisiana purchase.

After lunch there was a discussion lasting two hours during which the project to hold a world's fair in St. Louis in 1903 was canvassed informally.

While no formal decision was reached and no date fixed for a meeting of the committee, the members said that the sentiment in favor of a world's fair was rapidly growing.

You all read of Captain Kidd and Captain Morgan when you were children. Read of them and all the famous pirates of the Spanish Main in "The Buccaneers and Their Reign of Terror," beginning in THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE Nov. 6.

HEART DISEASE.

SOME FACTS REGARDING THE RAPID INCREASE OF HEART TROUBLES.

Do Not Be Alarmed, but Look for the Cause

HEART TROUBLES, at least among Americans, are certainly increasing, and while this may be due largely to the excitement and worry of American business life, it is more often the result of weak stomachs, of poor digestion.

REAL, ORGANIC heart disease is incurable; but not one case in a hundred of heart trouble is organic.

THE CLOSE relation between heart trouble and poor digestion is because both organs are controlled by branches of the same great nerves, the Sympathetic and Pneumogastric.

IN ANOTHER way also the heart is affected by that form of poor digestion, which causes gas and fermentation from half digested food; there is a feeling of oppression and heaviness in the chest caused by pressure of the distended stomach on the heart and lungs, interfering with their action; hence arises palpitation and short breath.

POOR DIGESTION also poisons the blood, makes it thin and watery, which irritates and weakens the heart.

THE MOST sensible treatment for heart trouble is to improve the digestion and to insure the prompt assimilation of food.

THIS CAN best be done by the regular use after meals of some safe, pleasant and effective digestive preparation, like Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, which may be found at most drug stores and which contain valuable, harmless digestive elements in a pleasant, convenient form.

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NEWS OF THEATERS.

Grand Opera Stars' Arrival.

The special train on the Erie road which brought the grand opera company to Chicago was almost punctual yesterday afternoon, so that before 4 o'clock the Auditorium Hotel and the Annex were alive with people talking in nearly all the languages of modern Europe. The chorus, with its strange assortment of variegated baggage, has become accustomed in a long space of years to specially conducted railway tours, and in a few minutes the whole force submitted in docile manner to directions and went quickly to their various places of abode. The stars of the company are, almost without exception, at the big hotel where they are under the same roof as the theater, a necessary matter in the uncertain climate of Chicago.

Mme. Sembrich will be the first to appear before the public, as soloist with the orchestra on Friday. It is almost impossible to believe that her acquaintance with this city dates back to the days before the Auditorium was built, and she was singing at the Columbia against Patti at McVicker's during the famous war between the Mapleson and Grau forces. In face and expression she reminds one strongly of Agnes Sorma, who made such a sensation in the German drama last season. By a curous coincidence her visit to Chicago is contemporaneous with that of her no less famous countrywoman, Mme. Modjeska, who was also playing here when the Columbia was the largest theater in town.

Mme. Eames, Miss Suzanne Adams, and Miss Marie Engle make a splendid trio of American singers, and when Mr. Bispham is taken into consideration it will no longer be possible to decry grand opera because it supports only foreign artists. Mme. Eames, whose illness came two years ago just in time to prevent her reaching Chicago, comes in splendid health on this occasion and, in spite of the most pleasant recollections of the London season, is unfeignedly glad to be in her own country. Miss Adams has the double excitement of her recent marriage with Mr. Leo Stern, the celebrated 'cellist, and her first operatic appearance in America upon her hands; while Miss Marie Engle is safe in the confidence of a public already won over.

Among the new comers Mr. Van Dyck naturally excites the greatest interest, because not only is he an artist of world-wide fame but he has been rated by many at various times as the greatest tenor in the world. He is a man of the large frame and splendid physique so necessary for complete success in Wagnerian opera. In manner and appearance he is extraordinarily youthful, with a face meant expressly for Parsifal. He will sing here only in Wagnerian operas—that is to say, "Tannhäuser," in which he makes his debut; "Lohengin," and "Die Walküre." The lighter French and Italian tenor parts go chiefly to M. Saleza, the only tenor, if M. Alvarez is excepted, who can hope to take the place of Jean de Reszke as Romeo or Faust. Herr Dippel is young and fair and shorter of stature than Van Dyck, but he also has made a name for himself as a Wagnerian singer, especially when he stepped in at a moment's notice to play Siegfried in the "Götterdämmerung" at Covent Garden last summer. In appearance he is a little like Mr. Walter Damrosch. His Lohengrin on Monday night will be listened to with interest.

And of course the two giants were in evidence. M. Plançon, eager to express his affection for the Chicago public with that magnificent yet courteous air which is all his own, and Edouard de Reszke, in glorious health, a trifle less stout than usual, perhaps, but full of that enormous vitality which makes him the most popular of operatic singers. He wears almost a comic aspect of widowhood this year, coming as he does without his brother, from whom he is seldom separated, and without his brother-in-law, Willy Schultz, who has become in late years almost a necessary part, and certainly no small part, of the organization.

In spite of a rough sea voyage and a long railway journey the whole company seems to be in the best of health and spirits. Mr. Grau loses little time in getting his forces to work, for the first chorus rehearsal took place last night, and from today on the principals will be pressed into service. Franz Schalle, the new Wagnerian conductor, came with the rest of the company yesterday. He is a slight, dark bearded, rather delicate man in appearance, whose work will call for the closest attention, for he is one of the coming men in Germany.

As for the répertoire, although the "Ring" will not be given and the public evidently craves for the old favorites, it is possibly consoling to lovers of Wagner to know that we are not the only delinquents in that respect. In Germany and in Vienna, and of course in Paris, according to Mr. Van Dyck, Wagner is not really more popular than he is here—in fact, Germany has already been won over to Italian opera and "Cavalleria Rusticana" is still played to larger houses. On the other hand, the "Ring" in London drew bigger receipts than any other operas have ever done at Covent Garden, which is a curious fact when the usual scorn of the German musician for the English musical public is considered. Here Wagner will at least be represented by his older and more conventional operas, for both "Tannhäuser" and "Lohengrin" are likely to have at least two hearings.

Chicago Orchestra Benefit. Concert.

THE PROGRAM.

Overture, "Don Juan".....Mozart
Allegretto, Eighth Symphony.....Beethoven
Concerto No. 1, G minor, opus 25....Mendelssohn
Molto Allegro con Fuoco—Andante—
Presto—Molto Allegro e Vivace.
Miss Blanche Sherman.
Pastoral from the Christmas Oratorio.....Bach
a) Andante Cantabile.....Scambati
b) Serenata Napolitana.....Scambati
Mr. L. Kramer.
a) Papillon.....Grieg
b) Staccato Etude.....Rubinstein
Miss Blanche Sherman.
Danses Characteristique from Suite Casse Noisette.....Tschalkowsky
a) Trepac. Danse Russe.
b) Danse Arab.
c) Danse Chinoise.
d) Danse des Merlitons.
e) Valse des Fleurs.

The audience assembled last night at Studebaker Music Hall to do honor to Miss Blanche Sherman, a young Chicago pianist, who intends to make a career for herself as a virtuoso, was not so encouraging in size as it was in enthusiasm. Miss Sherman was twice recalled during the evening and forced to play two encores, and altogether made an impression strong enough to justify the kindness of Mr. Thomas in lending his services for the occasion.

The most formidable item on the program for the soloist was the first Mendelssohn piano concerto, which the player attacked with confidence and precision. It is a work which puts a strong demand upon the staying powers of the pianist, and yet Miss Sherman had control of her instrument from first to last, exhibiting throughout a clear grasp of the subject and unusual technical skill for so young a player. Where she failed was always in the direction to be expected. Her touch is feathery but inclined to be monotonous and the sound is always rather muffled. This was particularly noticeable in the left hand work, which is not Miss Sherman's strong point. In these days when a brilliant technique is the sine qua non of all piano playing, something more is required in order to secure a hearing. Miss Sherman should cultivate brittleness of tone and variety of color. In the andante she was apt to fall into the bad habit of note-caressing; yet on the whole her reading was singularly straightforward and free from exaggeration.

The Studebaker Hall is not altogether perfect in its acoustics, so that the cloudiness of Miss Sherman's playing may be in part, though not altogether, accounted for by her surroundings.

Without the orchestra she achieved greater brilliancy of tone, especially in the Rubinstein number, which would hardly, however, have been recognized as a success-stude if the program had not so described it. The Grieg was not quite so good, as it was played with some uncertainty of intention, yet pleasing on the whole. Altogether Miss Sherman is a player of much promise, distinctly intelligent, and distinctly artistic. It should be added that she is a pupil of Mr. Hugh Kelso, who for five years has been her instructor.

The program was a most enjoyable one, apart from the piano selections, consisting, as it did, of numbers already given this season at the regular orchestral concerts. Mr. Kramer, the first violin of the orchestra, contributed two little solos which were delightfully rendered and loudly applauded. The orchestra did not play the music of the concerto with the polish that is usually expected of it, but considering the amount of rehearsing which is being undertaken at present a certain amount of latitude must be conceded in criticising that part of the performance. The other numbers did not need rehearsal and were given in most satisfactory fashion, the absence of the "Celeste" being a distinct advantage to the curtailed edition of Tschalkowsky's Ballet Suite.

It might be suggested that the heavy overhanging curtain should be removed from the stage in order to facilitate the traveling of the sound. There is at present all the difference in the world between the acoustic properties of the Studebaker Hall and the Auditorium, and the curtain probably has something to do with it.

The sixth faculty concert of the Chicago Conservatory was given last night in the Auditorium Recital Hall with Miss Ella Dahl as pianist, Mr. Otto Roehborn, violinist, and Mr. Herman Diestel 'cellist. The program included a trio in E flat by Bargiel, the sonata in C minor by Saint-Saëns, and a trio by Gade.

The second Godowsky & Spiering sonata recital will be given tomorrow evening.

Mme. Modjeska's engagement at the Grand Opera-House is drawing to a close. Tonight she presents for the first and last time during this engagement "Camille," and on Saturday afternoon "As You Like It" will be given, which is another change in her répertoire. The bills for Thursday, Friday, and Saturday nights are "Mary Stuart," "Antony and Cleopatra," and "Macbeth."

SHORT STORY OF THE DAY.

The Optimist.

MRS. CATHERINE ACERBITY was the widow of a soldier in the civil war.

She could not understand the impulse which suddenly seized her to have her picture taken, but she yielded.

"Brighten the eyes a little," said the artist, as he popped his head out from under the black pall which oovered the instrument.

It was a new notion of Mrs. Acerbity—that any one could brighten her eyes by an effort of the will.

She felt for the button which she ought to touch, to turn on that subtle electric light; but it was like feeling with your foot for the bell knob under a table when an extra leaf has been put in for invited guests. The effort was an ignominious failure. The dull and heavy look still lurked more like a shadow than a light in those once brilliant orbs.

"Look a little pleasanter," said the photographer, in an unimpassioned but commanding and confident voice.

"Look here, mister," retorted Mrs. Acerbity, sharply. "If you think that an old woman who is dull can look bright, and feels cross can become pleasant every time any little upstart tells her to, you don't know anything about human nature. It takes something from the outside to brighten the eye and illuminate the face."

"O, no, it doesn't. It's a trick to be worked from the inside. Try it again!" said the photographer, good humoredly.

Something in his manner inspired faith, and Mrs. Acerbity felt for the button again—and touched it.

"That's good! That's fine! You look twenty years younger. I'll put this picture in my glass case outside my front door," exclaimed the artist, as he squeezed the bulb and caught the transient glow which had not illuminated the faded and lack-luster countenance since the messenger boy had placed that terrible telegram in her hands a quarter of a century ago.

Mrs. Acerbity went home with a queer feeling in her heart. It was the first compliment she had received since her husband had placed a hand on either side of her face and said, "Catherine, you are getting younger and fairer every day," and it set her up like a glass of rare old wine.

When she reached her quiet little cottage, where she subsisted on a government pension, she took a long look in the glass, and said, in an audible voice: "There may be something in it. But I'll wait and see the picture."

She did, and she could hardly believe her eyes. It was like a resurrection. It was as if some fine old lady had suddenly stepped down out of a frame in a picture gallery and danced a minuet until her countenance was all alive with the lost fires of youth.

She gazed long and earnestly, and then said, in a clear, firm voice: "If I could do it once, I can do it again," and then she kissed the beautiful face upon its lips, and laid the picture down.

Approaching the little mirror above her chiffonier, she said: "Brighten up, Catherine," and the old light flashed up once more.

"Look a little pleasanter!" and a calm and radiant smile diffused itself over the features—and then she kissed the mirror.

"What an old fool I am!" she said, with a blush, and the blush was the sweetest thing of all.

Well, everybody noticed the difference.

"Why, Mrs. Acerbity; you are getting young! How do you manage?" they asked.

"It's almost all done from the inside. You just brighten the eye, and look pleasant," she answered simply.—Ex.

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY'S LETTER.

[Copyright, 1898, by the Marquise de Fontenoy.]

To Irishmen the peculiarly shocking murder of the Marquise de Castellane's chaplain, the venerable Abbé Flaurat, is of more than ordinary interest. For the old priest was likewise rector of the parish and church of St. Patrice, which for hundreds of years past has been each Christmas the bourne of innumerable pious pilgrimages on the part of Irish people.

The legend is that the patron saint of Ireland came to preach the gospel in France, and found himself obliged to swim across the River Loire, as there was no other means of crossing the stream. He landed near a hawthorn bush, on which he spread his mantle to dry.

Since then the bush, which used only to flower in the summer, breaks out again in lavish blossom every Christmas on the anniversary of the saint's coming. Transplanted cuttings of the bush only come out in flower in the normal season. Efforts have been made to explain the anomaly by the presence of a warm spring passing near the roots of the bush. But digging and research have proved fruitless.

The bush is now budding, and will be in flower at Christmas time as usual, when a large number of pilgrims are expected from the Emerald Isle. The bush grows in the immediate neighborhood of the church on ground which now belongs to the Marquis de Sesmaisons, and which is in the vicinity of the Castellane chateau of Rochecotte. The priest and his equally aged housekeeper were found in the presbytery literally beaten to death, and the murderer has since been captured.

The strange death in a bath tub at St. Louis of the Hon. William Strutt, heir of the exceedingly wealthy and cotton spinning Lord Belper, serves to recall an amusing story in connection with the origin of the Belper peerage. The first Lord Belper began life as a blacksmith, and gave Arkwright much help with his inventions.

When Arkwright made his first spinning frame he found to his chagrin that the threads twisted. He went as usual in his trouble to his intimate friend, the blacksmith, who remarked that he could soon alter the defection. But, having a keen eye to business, would only do so on condition of receiving half the profits of the new invention.

After a long discussion Arkwright consented to this, and an agreement was drawn up. As soon as ever it had been signed the blacksmith took his hand out of his pocket, rubbed it over one of the cylinders of the machine, and coolly said: "That is all it wants." He had simply chalked his hand, and had created a rough surface where Arkwright had too smooth ones. His share in the profits of Arkwright's invention proved the foundation of his fortune, and ultimately landed him in the Chamber of Peers as the millionaire Lord Belper.

Accounts continue to reach me of the matrimonial infelicities and domestic troubles of the Grandduchess of Hesse, and of her sister, the Crown Princess of Roumania, both of whom are only prevented from abandoning their husbands for good and all by the strong influence brought to bear upon them on the part of Queen Victoria, the German Emperor, Empress Frederick, the Czar, and other relatives.

At the courts of St. James, of Berlin, and of St. Petersburg much of the responsibility for their unhappiness is placed upon the shoulders of their mother, the Duchess of Edinburg and of Coburg, only sister of the dead Czar.

In the first place she caused her daughters to marry a great deal too young, practically before they knew their own minds, to husbands not much older or wiser than themselves; and secondly, the Duchess took upon herself to force the inclinations of her daughters. Thus the Grand Duke of Hesse was in love with the elder of his cousins, Marie, now Crown Princess of Roumania, and anxious to marry her, while the Crown Prince of Roumania would have preferred Princess Victoria, now Grand Duchess of Hesse.

The Duchess of Coburg, however, thinking that she understood the characters of her children better than they did themselves, insisted on Marie wedding the Crown Prince of Roumania, and Victoria the Grand Duke of Hesse. Both Princesses have tastes that are dissimilar in every respect to their husbands, and the result is that both are unhappy, the Crown Princess relieving her ennui and her boredom at Bucharest by flirtations, which threaten to develop into a scandal, while the Grand Duchess is not on speaking terms with her husband, and merely maintains a semblance of friendly intercourse.

The signs that the Crown Prince of Germany is leaving his boyhood behind him are increasing. Since the beginning of the present month he has been differentiated from his brothers by receiving for the first time a separate household, and separate tutors, the chief of his newly formed establishment being Baron von der Goltz, upon whom devolves the serious responsibility of keeping his future sovereign out of scrapes just at the time of life when the Prince is ermerging from boyhood into manhood.

Princes Eitel and Adalbert, the second and third sons of the Emperor, have a new governor in the person of Captain von Gontard, while Lieutenant von Rauch, who has nothing in common with the individual of that name who was for a time in this country, has been selected as tutor by the Emperor for Princess Augusta and Oscar.

There is absolutely no truth in the statement just published in the Hamburg News, in which Mr. Gladstone is represented as having on the occasion of his visit to Hamburg three years ago vainly endeavored to approach Prince Bismarck, being contemptuously repulsed. True, while the Tantallon Castle lay at Hamburg with Mr. Gladstone on board as the chief figure of that celebrated yachting party, there was some talk in the newspapers of the picturesqueness and interest which an interview between those two veteran statesmen, both retired from the political stage, would have afforded.

But no step in the matter was taken on either side. In fact, Mr. Gladstone did not even hear of the suggestion until the Tantallon Castle was well on its way back to Gravesend, and he thoroughly lost his temper when the matter was mentioned to him. For his aversion to Prince Bismarck was quite as intense as the latter's hostility towards him.

There seems to be no end to the financial troubles of the Marquis of Huntly, head of the historic Scotch house of Gordon, and whose name is forever turning up in the courts in connection with troubles of one kind and another, some of them the reverse of savory. Thus I note that a man of the name of Sydney Coleman, who has been figuring in the prisoners' dock at the Bow Street Police Court in London, after having been brought from France on an extradition warrant, was found to have in his possession no less than five acceptances drawn by the Marquis of Huntly, and accepted by himself, amounting to a total face value of $10,000.

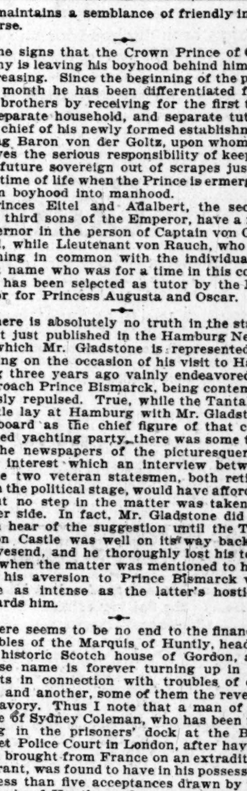
The validity of the signature of the Premier Marquis of Scotland is not disputed, and the fact that he should be associated with a man of the character of the prisoner is to be deplored, all the more as it serves to recall the fact that on one memorable occasion a warrant for the arrest of the Marquis was issued at this same police court in connection with other unsavory bill transactions.

The Marquis on that occasion hurriedly relinquished his position in the Queen's household as Captain of her Body Guard of Gentleman-at-Arms, and left England under the pretext of a shooting expedition in the wilds of Albania. Nor did he return to England until several months later, until the difficulty had been compromised at no small cost by his wife's father, the well-known banker, Sir William Brookes.

The latter is notoriously tired of providing for the wants of his shiftless son-in-law, who only recently figured again in the bankruptcy court.

DAILY HINT FROM PARIS.

The engraving represents a hat of peau de sanglier, by Mme. Carlier, trimmed with two



entire sable skins, having two heron's feathers in front.—New York Herald.

Robert J. Burdette to Lecture.

Robert J. Burdette, the humorist, will lecture in Central Music Hall tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock on "Good Medicine." The proceeds of the lecture will go toward building a rescue home for girls, under the auspices of the Magdalene society.

Golf players and athletes demand the purest soap. You will find "Ivory Soap" in all the athletic club-houses of the country.

WILT OWNS HIS CRIME.

FUGITIVE BOHEMIAN BANKER GIVES A REASON FOR HIS THEFT.

Declares He Took Money from the Institution at Bungbunzlau Because His Father Threatened to Commit Suicide Unless Provided with Funds—Says the Amount Has Been Exaggerated—With Wife and Aunt Expects to Start for Europe.

Lambert Wilt, the fugitive banker from Bungbunzlau, Bohemia, who was captured in St. Louis on Sunday night by Sergeant Harding of the Maxwell Street Police Station, made a full admission of his guilt to the authorities yesterday through the medium of an interpreter. Wilt, his wife, and her aunt, Mrs. Blazena Mueller, are lodged in the Maxwell Street Station. The probability is that they will leave Chicago for Bohemia tomorrow under the charge of Sergeant Harding and Attorney Smejkal.

According to Wilt, the stories circulated as to the extent of his embezzlement are exaggerated. He had $5,521 in American bills when arrested in St. Louis. He says he left $3,000 in New York with Brodsky & Co., steamship agents, and spent about $480 in this country. He had already purchased tickets, he said, for the return trip, and it was his intention to start for Bohemia on Nov. 15 and give himself up.

Wilt said it was on his father's account that he took the money. His father is one of the prominent business-men of Köln and had written urgently to his son, the latter says, for money, threatening to commit suicide if his wishes were not complied with. Wilt failed to say whether his father received a share of the stolen funds or not. He explained that it was easy for him to get possession of the money, as he had full control of the affairs of the bank and drew out sums from time to time, charging them to other accounts.

He went away on his annual vacation to Carlsbad in company with his wife and aunt, about Sept. 1. After staying there three weeks they left for Germany, and on Sept. 27 sailed on the steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse for New York under assumed names.

It was not until Mr. Wilt's cable, announcing their arrival on this side the Atlantic, reached Bohemia that the bank directors became suspicious and ordered an examination of Wilt's books. They found a shortage of 109,000 gulden and immediately began to send circulars to the police in all the principal cities of the United States and Canada. Franz Sezemsky, one of the directors, communicated with his brother Vincent, who keeps a piano store at 642 Blue Island avenue, and who, at the suggestion of Attorney Smejkal, put the matter in the hands of Captain Wheeler.

Sergeant Harding was detailed to look after the case. He left for New York on Thursday, stopping at Cleveland, where he knew there was a large Bohemian colony. He learned there that the Wilts had visited a relative in that city but had left the city, passing through Chicago on Wednesday, for St. Louis. Harding left on Sunday night for St. Louis and made the arrest in the Rozier Hotel while the man and the two women were on their way to the dining-room.

Harding will get the 10 per cent reward offered by the directors of the bank for the recovered money as soon as he arrives in Bremen with his prisoners.

RELIEF BODY IS DISBANDED.

Seventh Regiment Auxiliary Association Hears Final Reports and Winds Up Its Work.

The Seventh Regiment Auxiliary association, which was formed to care for the families of members of the regiment while the latter were engaged in active service, held its last meeting yesterday afternoon and after passing on the Treasurer's report dissolved by formal vote. The association was organized early in May with the following officers:

President—R. Prendergast.
Secretary—John S. Hummer.
Treasurer—William P. Henneberry.
Committee on Relief—R. J. Walsh, W. J. Henderson, T. D. Hurley, B. McHugh, L. A. Jones, H. R. Eagle.

The treasurer's report showed receipts and disbursements as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Cash from concert tickets	$4,144
Cash by contributions	1,431
Total	$5,575

EXPENDITURES.

Relief of families	$2,249
Funeral expenses	99
Relief to regiment	1,380
Office expense	352
Auditorium expense	1,260
Total	$5,341

The balance of $244 was paid over to the Rev. E. A. Kelly, treasurer of the regiment.

The families assisted number 160, of which 104 were permanently on the roll. These families consisted of 800 persons. Several men and women also were helped to positions. Miss Garda Lawrence devoted her time to nursing sick members of the soldiers' families. She was accorded a special vote of thanks by the association, as were also Dr. John G. Gill, Dr. L. King, and Dr. Shaw for professional services rendered, and the Chicago Telephone company, which donated the use of a telephone to the association.

The members of the Seventh Regiment since their return have repeatedly expressed appreciation of the efforts of the committee. The aim of the committee, as Chairman Walsh explained, was to make the people assisted feel that the association was acting in a spirit of comradeship and not of charity. In this way the persons assisted were able to tell their bread winners on the return of the latter that they had been well cared for without having to forfeit any of their self-respect.

In addition to the subscription for the benefit of the Auxiliary association sums amounting to $2,455 were contributed and paid to the Rev. E. A. Kelly for the purpose of paying the debts incurred by the regiment before it was mustered into the service.

SHE GIVES A SCHOLARSHIP.

Marquise de Merinville Leaves a Substantial Memento of Her Visit to the Catholic University.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 1.—The Marquise de Merinville, who was formerly well known in America as Miss Mary Gwendoline Caldwell, marked the occasion of her visit to the Catholic University of last Sunday by giving to the rector of the university, the Rt.-Rev. Mgr. Thomas J. Conaty, D. D., a check for $5,000, with which to establish a scholarship in the Caldwell Hall of Divinity for the diocese of Peoria. The scholarship is founded in the name of her young nephew, Waldemar Conrad, Baron von Zedtwitz, the son of her widowed sister, the Baroness von Zedtwitz, formerly Miss Lena Caldwell, who gave to the university the divinity chapel as a memorial to her parents.

EVENTS IN CHICAGO SOCIETY.

Miss Martha Frances Braun and Mr. Peter Schuttler Jr. Are Married—Other Items.

The wedding of Miss Martha Frances Braun, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Braun, 3137 South Park avenue, to Mr. Peter Schuttler Jr. took place at 8 o'clock last evening at Christ Reformed Episcopal Church. Bishop Cheney performed the ceremony. Miss Lillie Schuttler was maid of honor. The bridemaids were:

Miss Elizabeth Eddy, Miss Abbie Sutter,
Miss Rose Walker, Miss Marie Cummings.

The bride wore white duchesse satin and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. Mr. Carl Schuttler was best man.

Seven hundred invitations were issued for the church and 400 for the reception given at the Hotel Metropole from 8:30 to 10:30 o'clock.

Miss Elsa Loeb and Mr. Eugene H. Hill were married last evening at the residence of the bride's father, 412 La Salle avenue.

Miss Irene Viola Shields made her début yesterday afternoon at a reception given by her mother, Mrs. James Shields of Highland Park. The hours were from 3 to 6 o'clock. Assisting in receiving were:

Mrs. Haskins, Mrs. Paul Smith,
Mrs. Vail, Miss Chandler.
Mrs. Cobb.

The young women who presided at the tea table were:

Miss Julia Coleman, Miss Prall.
Miss Frances Hawkins.

Several hundred callers were present, including a number of guests from Fort Sheridan.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Mercer Parker have issued invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Edith Mercer Parker, to Mr. John Strawbridge Loyd of Philadelphia, at St. James' Church at 5:30 o'clock on Wednesday evening, Nov. 16. Miss Parker has selected Miss Kathleen Scudder as maid of honor. The bridemaids will be:

Miss Irene Parker, Miss Ethel Parker,
Miss Mary Dana, Miss Reeda Kerfoot,
Miss Mary Stevenson, Miss M. Merryweather.

Mr. George Jacobs of Philadelphia will be the best man. The ushers will be:

Mr. William Loyd Jr., Mr. John Ryerson,
Philadelphia, Mr. William Miller,
Mr. Shepard Stevens, Mr. Stewart Patterson,
New York. Mr. Stuart Shepard.

The Illinois Society of the Sons of the American Revolution will give a banquet and reception this evening at the Chicago Athletic club to the members of the society who took part in the recent war.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry G. Selfridge have taken possession of their new residence, 117 Lake Shore drive, which Mr. Selfridge recently bought from the heirs of the late Mrs. Barbara Armour.

Mrs. H. O. Stone has gone to Elberon, N. J., to be the guest of Mrs. George M. Pullman.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred H. Mulliken, who have been at Hot Springs, Va., since September, will return to town this week.

TWENTIETH CENTURY FUND.

Methodist Episcopal Bishops Plan to Raise Twenty Million Dollars for Education and Charity.

Springfield, Mass., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who have been holding their semi-annual conference in this city, voted to call for a "twentieth century thank offering" of $20,000,000 from the members of the Methodist church. The funds will be collected at intervals before Jan. 1, 1901, and the sum wanted is expected to be received by that date.

It was intended to devote the money to the improvement of educational and charitable institutions now maintained by the Methodist Episcopal Church. None of it will be used for the establishment of new institutions.

The call for the fund will soon be issued. It is intended to make the collections so gradual that they will not be a burden.

The offering is intended as an expression of thanks for the completion of twenty centuries of Christianity. One of the Bishops said that the membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church is 2,800,000, and that of its Sunday schools nearly equal. Contributions will be asked for in all quarters of the globe where the denomination has a membership.

ASKS TO BE SENT TO JAIL.

Aged Lizzie Brown Sentenced to Bridewell at Her Request—Regarded as a Weather Prophet.

For the last ten years Lizzie Brown, 70 years old, has appeared regularly at the East Chicago Avenue Police Court at the beginning of winter and requested to be sent to the House of Correction.

Lizzie is in infallible weather prophet, and yesterday when she appeared before Justice Gibbons and asked to be made the subject of a $75 fine the policemen began at once to look to their winter clothes anticipating cold weather. At times during the year the old woman is also obliged with a bridewell sentence, which she is always allowed to fix herself.

She left the courtroom with her wrinkled face wreathed in smiles.

IN MEMORY OF MISS WILLARD.

Evanston Temperance Workers Plan to Hold Services at the Grave of Their Former Leader.

Evanston temperance workers are planning to hold exercises at the grave of Frances Willard the latter part of the week.

Miss Ida H. Reed of Shelburne, Vt., who will have charge of the services, has brought to Evanston two wreaths, one of them from the evergreen trees at the home of Miss Willard's father in Vermont and the other from two trees planted by Miss Willard at North Danville, Vt., about a year ago.

The exercises will be attended by the members of the allied temperance unions of Evanston and vicinity.

PLUCK SAVES HER FROM DEATH.

Miss Stella Price Falls into the Lake at Evanston, but Swims Till Aid Comes.

By pluck and skill as a swimmer Miss Stella Price, 631 Lake street, Evanston, saved her life yesterday. Miss Price was standing on the end of the Main street breakwater, 200 feet from shore, when a gust of wind struck her and she fell into the lake. She kept afloat until Police Captain Mersch reached her in a boat. The undertow had carried her 200 feet to the north. Miss Price was almost exhausted when rescued. She is 17 years old and goes to the high school, where she is a member of the Delta Kappa Phi sorority.

Read "The Buccaneers and Their Reign of Terror," beginning in THE TRIBUNE Sunday, Nov. 6.

FUGITIVE BANKER LAMBERT WILT AND BRIDE.

WOMEN ARE HER GUESTS.

MRS. PALMER ENTERTAINS STENOGRAPHERS' ASSOCIATION.

Receives Two Hundred Members of the Association She Was Active in Founding at Her Residence, 100 Lake Shore Drive—Mrs. Henry M. Shepard Assits the Hostess—Officers and Aims of the Society—Reading Forms a Part of the Program.

Mrs. Potter Palmer gave a reception for the Chicago members of the National Association of Women Stenographers last evening at her residence, 100 Lake Shore drive, 200 guests being present. It was through Mrs. Palmer's suggestion that the organization was formed before the World's Fair, and the stenographers' exhibition in the Woman's Building was considered excellent and was awarded a medal. Mrs. Palmer was made an honorary member of the association.

Mrs. Palmer received her guests in the French drawing room and gave a cordial greeting to each. Mrs. Henry M. Shepard, who was also active in the interests of women in 1893, assisted Mrs. Palmer last evening. Mrs. Palmer wore a costume of black, combined with rare lace. The guests were greeted also by the President of the national organization, Miss Gertrude Beeks, who is assistant secretary of the Civic federation.

The feature of the occasion was a reading by Mrs. Alma McDonell, which was given in the art gallery. As an introduction to the reading she explained that she had chosen to read from Mrs. Ruth McEnery Stuart's writings because she was the only writer who drew the negro character as it is known in the South. She gave the "Golden Wedding," which portrays the sadness and tragedy of slavery; "The Easter Symbol," a humorous sketch; and "The Voices." Mrs. McDonell is a Kentuckian by birth, but came to Chicago a year ago. Although she gave a number of readings last winter, this was her initial appearance in a professional way.

The officers of the society are:

President—Miss Gertrude Beeks.
Vice President—Miss Cathryn Holmes.
Second Vice President—Miss Janette Malarkey.
Corresponding Secretary—Miss Clara McKnight.
Recording Secretary—Miss Virginia Hugo.
Treasurer—Miss Clara Martin.

The organization is growing rapidly and branches are established in a number of cities. Its object is mutual help and to provide a means of communication between stenographers. The society now has established in Chicago an employment agency, where positions are procured for young women. No fee is charged when registering, but a certain per cent of the first month's salary is paid into the bureau. The association also has a benefit fund for the sick, which is a practical result of the work accomplished. The honorary members of the society are:

Mrs. Palmer, Mrs. Lynden Evans,
Mrs. Edwin Walker, Mrs. Charles Henrotin.
Mrs. Platt of Denver.

Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer, with their two sons, expect to leave Chicago next Tuesday for a Mediterranean trip. They will visit Egypt and make the trip up the Nile.

DESCENDANT OF KINZIE WEDS.

Miss Mabel Gordon, Married at Savannah, Great Granddaughter of Chicago's First White Settler.

In the marriage on Monday at Savannah, Ga., of Miss Mabel Gordon, daughter of General and Mrs. William W. Gordon, to Mr. Rowland Leigh of London, the great-granddaughter of Chicago's earliest white settler, John Kinzie, became the bride of the son of an English lord.

Miss Gordon's mother was a Chicago girl, the daughter of John H. Kinzie and the granddaughter of John Kinzie. Her maiden name was Eleanor Marion Kinzie, which was also the name of the first white child born in Chicago, the oldest daughter of John Kinzie, born on Dec. 20, 1804. Late in the 70s she was married at the family residence, then on the northeast corner of Cass and Michigan streets, to W. W. Gordon, now General Gordon and a member of the Porto Rican Evacuation commission.

Mr. Rowland Leigh is the youngest son of Lord Leigh of Stoneleigh Abbey, Warwickshire.

The marriage was celebrated in historic old Christ Episcopal Church, the ceremony being performed by the Very Rev. and Hon. James Leigh, dean of Herford Cathedral, assisted by the Rev. Robert White, rector of the church. Following the ceremony there was a wedding breakfast and reception at the Gordon home. Miss Alice Parker of New Jersey was maid of honor and Miss Marion Thompson of Merion, Pa., and Miss Elizabeth Parker of Washington, cousins of the bride, were bridemaids.

Gives Ethel Hickey to Her Mother.

Judge Haney decided yesterday that 7-year-old Ethel Hickey should remain with her mother, Mrs. W. N. Harrison of Grossdale. The decision was rendered in the hearing of the habeas corpus proceedings instituted by the child's father, Thomas F. Hickey of Trenton, N. J., who sought to recover the girl.

OVER A MILLION

Dr. Hilton's Specific No. 3 is the first Remedy ever offered to the public to Cure a Cold, the Grip, and PREVENT PNEUMONIA, and it is the ONLY remedy today that can do it. It was first advertised January, 1891. Since then over a million bottles have been sold. What better testimonial as to the efficacy of this remedy could we have? If your druggist doesn't have it send 50 cts. in P. O. stamps or money order to DR. HILTON, Lowell, Mass., and receive a bottle by return mail.

Try Dr. Hilton's Specific No. 3. It Cures a Cold, The Grip, and PREVENTS Pneumonia.

IT PAYS TO TRADE ON WABASH AV.

$2.90 Is our price for the best Derby Hats made—the same stock—the same block—that you pay the exclusive hatters $5 for. Exact duplicates of the Dunlap, Knox, Youman & Miller, fall and winter 1898 shapes.

Fedora or Alpine Hats—all the fashionable shades and shapes—
$1.40, $2.40, and $2.90

Clearing Sale of Medium Weight and Heavy Weight Fall Overcoats:
$12 for $15 and $17.50 Overcoats.
$15 for $20 and $25 Overcoats.
$20 and $25 for $30 Overcoats.

James Wilde Jr. & Co.
131 to 133 Wabash Av.,
Between Madison and Monroe Sts.

Scholle's good furniture.

China Cabinets.

HERE is another hint along the line of Dining Room furnishing, apropos of the approaching Thanksgiving and Holiday festive seasons.

Last season our China Cabinet selling was so brisk that we felt warranted in doubling the line this fall, and have done so. One entire side wall of our main floor is given over to the superb showing. Prices on the mahogany and oak kinds range between $15 and $140.

Scholle & Co., 222 Wabash Bet. Adams and Jackson

Some soaps do but little harm. Some do much harm. There is one soap that does no harm. It won't shrink wool—won't harm fine laces—won't injure the skin. Make any test you will. There is absolutely no harmfulness in

MY MAMA USED WOOL SOAP
I WISH MINE HAD

WOOL SOAP
IT SWIMS.

Lazy Liver

"I have been troubled a great deal with a torpid liver, which produces constipation. I found CASCARETS to be all you claim for them, and secured such relief the first trial, that I purchased another supply and was completely cured. I shall only be too glad to recommend Cascarets whenever the opportunity is presented." J. A. SMITH.
2920 Susquehanna Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

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Cascarets
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c. 25c. 50c.
... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...
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NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists. Book about it and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York. Tobacco Habit.

MRS. WINSLOW'S
SOOTHING SYRUP
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
Should always be used for children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE.

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Perfect Fall Shapes now ready. Quality the best.
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TRUST STOCKS IN LEAD.

AGAIN MANIPULATION IS APPARENT IN WALL STREET.

In General the Market Is Reactionary, the Shares Which Have Recently Shown Strength Making Net Losses—Of the Total Transactions Sugar and Tobacco Figure for More than One-third—Rumors of Coal Trade Troubles Cause Uneasiness.

[BY H. ALLAWAY.]

New York, Nov. 1.—[Special.]—In general today's stock market was reactionary, many conspicuous shares—chiefly those which have recently shown strength—making net losses. In fact, the day's changes were mostly fractional recessions.

Again it was a market in which manipulation of industrial stocks was most conspicuous. Out of the 340,000 shares traded in more than one-third—130,000 shares—was contributed by tobacco and sugar trusts. The two Federal Steel issues figured for another 65,000 shares. In short, half a dozen stocks monopolized considerably more than 50 per cent of the transactions on the Stock Exchange.

It was a holiday in London and in Paris, and consequently the developments in the Franco-British quarrel could not be reflected in cable quotations. Berlin was a seller in this market to some little extent. The trading in the local market was narrow and almost entirely professional. Commission houses did little except in the leading strangers, where there seemed to be more outside interest than heretofore, apparently brought about by St. Paul's excellent statement for September.

Sharp declines in the coal stocks early in the day were influential throughout the market. Rumors of coal trade troubles and of pending adverse developments in that quarter were many, and, coupled with unfavorable monthly reports by Jersey Central and Reading, gave ground for aggressive selling of the anthracite group.

The real features of the market, however, were sugar trust and tobacco trust, in which the manipulative games were carried merrily on again. The professional contingent was active in both stocks and new rumors and developments in the affairs of each kept them conspicuous and attractive.

It is rather a notable fact—and veteran Wall street observers are commenting upon it—that in the recent strength of the stock market there has been practically no buying by outsiders. Stock Exchange room traders and some of the larger speculative interests have had things pretty much to themselves lately. Commission houses throughout the street are on their own admissions carrying few stocks and even the most ardent bulls admit that as yet outsiders have shown little disposition to buy stocks—a feeling that is looked upon as most wise by many of Wall street's most careful and competent judges, who continue outspokenly fearful of election possibilities.

Rumor had it that there is to be a meeting of the Presidents of the coal roads tomorrow for the purpose of discussing the possibilities of improving demoralized trade conditions. Reports that there will be no advance in prices this month were responsible for much bearishness on the coal stocks among the room traders.

Manhattan was decidedly strong in the face of the general heaviness. The street had all sorts of rumors regarding it, and the buying was attributed to Mr. Morgan and Mr. Vanderbilt and Metropolitan Street railway interests. Big bets were offered at even money that the stock will sell seven points up before seven points down from the present price. Much of the selling of sugar trust was for the short account. It was apparent, however, that people close to the trust's managers were the heaviest short sellers.

Again aggressive buying by powerful inside interests was responsible for activity and strength in the Federal Steel stocks.

As forecast in these dispatches some time ago Cotton Oil directors today declared a 3 per cent dividend on the common stock. Immediately after the declaration the stock weakened and lost more than one-half of the dividend declared. There is said to be a big pool in the stock, holding 25,000 shares at an average of 38.

People who have recently been steady buyers of Tobacco turned sellers today. In well informed circles it is estimated that at least one-third of important inside interests have seceded from the trust, and from the secession it is understood that troublesome litigation will result.

Money continues easy, call rate being 1¾ and 2 per cent. In time department ninety-day money is easily obtainable at 2½ per cent.

IN THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

Erratic Movements of Trust Stocks the Wall Street Feature.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—The trust stocks continued to absorb a large share of attention in Wall street today. The fluctuations were violent and at times conflicting, but, owing to the predominant influence of Tobacco in this class of securities, most of the group closed the day at net losses. The trading in all of them was with full "mystery on" and there was no conclusive reason known to the public either for the early advance or a subsequent decline. Probably the lightness and weakness of Sugar in view of the formidable trade war in prospect was the root of the difficulty, which was precipitated by the announcement that one of the new rival companies had commenced melting sugar today. There has been support of Sugar for several days with the obvious intent of aiding the rise in Tobacco, and when it proved too heavy today Tobacco took a sudden drop of over 6 points and fluctuated feverishly for the rest of the day. It is quite possible that Tobacco was allowed to fall with a view to shaking off an indescribable speculative following. But whatever the purpose, the movement of the price was purely manipulative and under control. The Federal Steel stocks fell off from the best in sympathy, but the fluctuation in these was much narrower and the support apparently more substantial. The securities of the new Standard Distilling company, the twin company of the American Sugar Refining company, were the latest accessions to the list of so-called trust stocks on the exchange with an added capitalization of $30,000,000 to this class of securities. They rose from 2 to 2¾ points over the early quotation, but sagged before the close in general heaviness of the market. The always vulnerable coalers came in for some severe raps on the ground of the unfavorable September statements of Reading and New Jersey Central and the general depression in the anthracite trade. Extreme declines ranged from 2 to 3¼ in the group which uncovered stop-loss orders, but which was followed by a rally on covering of shorts. A rise of ½ in Manhattan on talk of new and powerful interests in the company aided the hardening tendency of the market in the late dealings. Changes in the railroad list are small as a rule, and though losses predominate, there is a fair sprinkling of gains. Northern Pacific preferred is conspicuous example on its strong September statement, showing last year's high level of earnings well maintained. There was not lacking a feeling of uneasiness over the threatening portents on the European political horizon, reflected in the spasmodic rise in the Liverpool wheat market in the absence of trading on the London and Paris stock exchanges. Railroad stocks as a whole, however, showed themselves remarkably little affected either by this or the weakness in the specialties. There was more activity shown in railroad bonds than in stocks, and though prices as a rule were easier, there were exceptions on the side of gains. Total sales, $2,210,000. United States 3s, registered, and the old 4s, registered, advanced ¼ in the bid price. The 5s, coupon, sold at high at 109¾ ex. interest, which is equivalent to the best preceding price with the interest on.

Total sales of stocks today were 336,500 shares, including Atchison pref., 7,865; Burlington, 7,255; Manhattan, 10,932; Delaware and Hudson, 7,522; Jo. & N. I., 3,840; Union Pacific 4, 3,722; Wabash pref., 3,900; Northern Pacific, 5,235; St. Paul, 14,385; American Cotton Oil, 12,300; American Tobacco, 41,420; Federal Steel com., 40,460; Sugar, 47,205; Chicago Great Western, 3,420.

Money on call, steady at 1¾@2 per cent; last loan, 2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 3½@4¼. Sterling exchange firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at 485¾@486 for demand and at 483¾@483¾ for 60 days; posted rates, 483@483¼ and 486@487; commercial bills, 481¼. Silver certificates, 61@62; bar silver, 61¾; Mexican dollars, 47¾. Government bonds, steady; State bonds, strong; railroad bonds, easier.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Close. Nov. 1.	Close. Oct. 31.
Amn. Sugar	46,300	113	111¾	112¾	113¾
Do pfd	1,000	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾
Amn. Tobacco	85,100	144¾	138¾	140¾	142
Do pfd	100	127	127	127	...
Amn. Cotton Oil	11,400	38¾	37	37¾	38¾
Do pfd	300	87¾	87¼	87¾	88¾
Amn. Express	400	138	137	138	137
Atchison	100	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
Do pfd	6,500	35¾	35¾	35¾	36
Ann Arb. Ry. pfd	32	34¾	34¾	34¾	...
Am. Spir. Mfg. Co.	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Am. Spinning Co.	35	51	51	51	51
Do pfd	200	81	81	81	81¼
Amn. Steel & Wire	280	32	31¾	31¾	32
Do pfd	100	87	87	87	88
B. & O. pfd	100	69	69	69	69¾
Balt. Rap. Tran.	5,100	66¾	66¼	66¾	66¼
Bay State Gas	2,800	3	2¾	2¾	2¾
Brkln. Un. Gas	500	127½	127	127	127
C. B. & Q	7,100	115¾	115¼	115¾	115¾
C. & N. W	600	132¾	131¾	131½	132¾
C., M. & St. P	13,100	109¾	108¾	109¾	109¾
Do pfd	100	161	161	161	161¼
C., R. I. & P	2,300	102¾	102¼	102¾	102¾
C. C. C. & St. L	300	85¾	85¾	85¾	86
Cent. R. E. N. J.	1,800	87	84½	85¼	87¾
Canadian Pac.	100	81½	81½	81½	82
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	1,600	185¾	183¾	183¾	185¾
C., H. V. & Tol.	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	3
C., L. & W. pfd.	100	47	47	47	48¾
Con. Tob.	1,400	47¾	47¾	47¾	48¾
Chi. Gt. Western	3,400	14¾	14¾	13¾	14¾
Do pfd	1,100	140¾	140	140	141
Del. & Hudson	1,100	101	99¾	99¾	101¼
D. & Rio G. pfd.	1,500	55¾	55	55¼	55¾
Erie	200	12¼	12¼	12¼	...
Edison	100	136¼	136¼	136¼	138
E. & T. H. pfd.	100	58	58	58	...
Fed. Steel	24,100	33¾	32¾	33	33¾
Do pfd	10,900	76¾	75¾	76¼	75¾
General Electric	100	81¾	81¾	81¾	82
Gt. North. pfd	140	136¾	136¾	136¾	137
Int. Paper	100	52	52	52	52
Do pfd	58	88¼	88¼	88½	87¾
Hawaiian C. & S.	10	52¼	52¼	52½	53
Ill. Central	230	108	108	108	108¼
Iowa Cent. pfd	200	33¼	33¼	33¼	...
Illinois Steel	300	101¼	101	101¼	...
K. C. P. & G	1,300	16½	15½	15½	15¾
Louisv. & Nash.	8,700	57¾	56¾	56¾	57
L., E. & W. pfd.	100	62	62	62	...
Laclede Gas	400	48¼	47¾	47¾	48½
L. S.	300	192	192	192	...
Manhattan	10,300	97¾	96¾	97	96¾
Mich. Cent.	200	107	107	107	...
M., K. & T. pfd.	300	33¼	32¾	33	33½
Met. St. Ry.	1,300	161¾	160	161¼	160¾
Missouri Pac.	400	32½	32¼	32½	32¼
Minn. Iron	900	138¾	136¾	137¾	136¾
Nat. Biscuit	100	33	33	33	...
Nor. Pac.	5,200	39¾	39¼	39¾	39¼
Do pfd	900	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾
N. Y. Central	1,900	114¾	114	114	114¾
Nor. & W. pfd.	600	51	50¾	51	...
North Amn. Co.	200	6¼	6¼	6¼	6½
N. Y., Ont. & W.	500	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
National Lead	10	34¼	34¼	34¼	33¾
Do pfd	12	116	116	116	111
Nat. Linseed	700	5¾	5¾	5¾	6¼
N. Y., N. H. & H.	10	190¾	190¾	190¾	189
Nat. Star. 2d pfd.	100	75¾	75¾	75¾	...
People's Gas	2,300	103½	102¾	103½	103¾
Penn. R. R.	400	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾
Pac. Mail	600	33¾	33½	33½	34
*Pullman	1,100	133	132½	132½	199¾
P., D. & E.	200	1	1	1	1
Reading	2,700	16¼	15¾	16	16½
Do 1st pfd	5,700	39¼	37¾	38¼	39¼
Do 2d pfd	500	18¾	18¼	18¼	18¾
Southern Ry. pfd.	2,500	35¾	34¾	34¾	35¼
Southern Pac.	200	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
S. I. & S. F. 1s pfd	100	63¼	63¼	63¼	...
S. R. & T.	400	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
Texas Pac.	300	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
Tenn. Coal & Iron	1,900	29¼	28¾	29¾	29¼
Third Ave.	200	165	165	165	166
Stand. Distg.	2,100	21¼	19¾	20¼	...
Do pfd	600	66¼	66¼	66¼	...
Union Pac.	2,100	32¾	31¾	31¾	32¾
Do pfd	3,400	63¼	63¼	63¾	63½
U. S. Rubber	200	21¼	21	21	21¾
Do pfd	100	102¾	102¾	102¾	102½
U. P., D. & G.	200	5¾	5¾	5¾	...
U. S. Leather	1,200	8¼	8¼	8¼	6½
Do pfd	100	65¾	65¼	65¾	65½
West Chicago	300	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
Wabash pfd	500	20	20	20	20¾
Western Union	1,800	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¾

*Ex dividend 70 per cent.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	110	United States	40
American	137	Fargo	120

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. new 3s reg ex int 105¼
U. S. new 4s reg ..... 126¼@127½
Do coup ex int ..... 126¾@127½
U. S. 4s ..... 111@111½
Do coup..111¾@112¼
Do 2ds..... 98½
U. S. 5s reg..111¾@112¼
Do 5s coup ex int ..... 111¾@112½
District 3 65s..... 117¼

NEW YORK BOND SALES AND QUOTATIONS 10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

$68000 Atch gen 4s 94¾-¾
$11000 do adjmt ex int 68¼-¾
$60000 B-O new 3½s 105¾
$2000 B R T 5s 104
$11000 Brkln Un Gas 5s ex int..114½
$5000 B W-W 1st ..88-½
$5000 Brklyn Queens Co cons..... 102¼
$3000 C B-Q Neb ex 4s 102¾-¾
$2000 do Ia div 4s..102
$1000 C-N W s f 5s..108¾
$19000 Chi Term 4s..90-½
$50000 C R I-P 4s..105¼-¾
$10000 Cent Or U P 1st 90
$9000 Cent Ga con 5s ex int..87¾-88
$11000 Ches-O 4½s..86¾-¼
$60000 do con 5s ex int 114¾
$8000 Chi L-W 1st 105¼-106
$3000 Col Av 1st..122½
$22000 D-R G 4s..97-¼
$5000 do lmp 5s..95¾
$16000 Det G 5s..93¾-94
$1000 D M-M L G..17
$19000 Erie gen lien 7s..74-¾
$2000 do prior 4s..92
$30000 Ft W-D C 1st..76
$10000 F W & D C div 1st 93
$12000 G H-S A M-P div 96¼-¾
$17000 H-T C g m 4s 83¾-84
$16000 K C P-G 1st..69-¼
$4000 Lex Av-P F 1st 123
$1000 L Louis 3½s 93½
$1000 L E-W 2d..... 99½
$5000 Lac Gas 5s 104¾-105
$12000 L-N unf 4s..90¾-¾
$1000 L S-M S 1st reg 106¾
$5000 Met St Ry 5s..115¼
$7000 M-St L con 5s ex int 106¾
$21000 M-St P C-P W 5s 118-¼
$3000 do g m 4s ser 106¼
$14000 M K-T 1st 4s 90¼-¾
$12000 do 2d....63¾-64¼
$5000 Mo P con 6s ex int..... 102¼
$10000 do 3d..... 110
$10000 M-O g m 4s..78
$11000 Mex-Int con 4s 75¾-79
$18000 Met El 1st..117¾
$5000 M K-E 1st..100
$10000 Mut Un Gas 5s 100
$102000 N Y C-L S 3½s 96¼
$13000 N Y C-M C 3½s 94
$6000 N Y O-W ref 4s 102¾-¾
$4000 N Y S-W 1st 5s 107¾-108
$5000 do g m 5s..85¾-86
$2000 F W-R G 1st..103½
$37000 N P gen lien 3s 63¾-64
4½s 98¾-99
5000 Penn Co g td 4½s 115¾
$88000 Phila g 4s..80¾-¾
3000 R G W 1st 4s..89
79000 St L-I M 5s..98-½
$3000 St L-S F 6s..70-¾
7000 S R T 6s..77¾-78
14000 do inc..... 19½
$20000 do inc..... 98-¾
1000 St J-G I 1st..80½
10000 So P N M 1st..109¾
22000 Tex P 1st 5s 107¾-½
110000 do 2d inc..... 45¼
12000 Term R R A 5s 109
6000 T St L-K C 1st 91
$3000 T P 4s..99¾-100¼
30000 U P coll tr 4½s 61¼-½
$23000 U P-D-G 4s 80¾-¾
32000 U S 3s 105¼
26000 U S 5s ex int..111½-112
1000 do 2d..... 89¾
$7000 Wis Cent 1st 5s 60¾-61
10000 W N Y-P g m 5s..94¾
5000 W Sh 1st 4s..106¼
5000 W S gtd 4s..111¼
500 do reg..... 106¾

TO LIST GLUCOSE STOCK.

Facilities for Speculative Activity to Be Extended Following Today's Meeting—Other Stock News.

The meeting of the Glucose Sugar Refining company directors to take action at Jersey City on the common stock dividend was postponed until today. There seems no longer a doubt but that a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent is to be declared. Moreover, on the following day, it is said, it is anticipated that the stock is to make its appearance on the unlisted list of the New York Stock Exchange, which will add to its value as collateral and will tend to make it more active speculatively.

It is stated that H. O. Havemeyer, President of the Sugar trust, has recently accumulated 40,000 shares of the Glucose common stock. F. O. Matthiessen, Vice President of the Sugar trust, is a director in the Glucose Sugar Refining company, and owing to the large interest which Mr. Havemeyer has acquired in the same company it is said to be the purpose to tender him at no distant date the compliment of an election to the directorate of the Glucose Sugar Refining company. Glucose common was weaker yesterday on realizing sales, closing 66¾@66¾.

Standard Distilling Listed.

The stock of the Standard Distilling and Distributing company, preferred and common, was placed on the unlisted department of the New York Stock Exchange yesterday. The statement presented, as to the bonded indebtedness, number, and location of plants, etc., was as recently announced in THE TRIBUNE. The company now has every one of its plants operating to its fullest capacity. The enormous demand for distilled spirits for use in the manufactures of smokeless powder has of late almost doubled the importance of the distilling industry. A special train of twenty-three cars loaded with spirits has just been dispatched from the Peoria distilleries of the company to San Francisco, consigned to the Japanese government. This shipment paid a tax of $1,000,000. Two more large shipments for Japan have been ordered for early in November. Over 4,000 barrels has recently been sold to the United States government.

President Billigs of the People's Gaslight and Coke company returned from New York yesterday. Mr. Billings stated that the lawyers were still at work on the plans connected with the Manhattan Oil and Indiana National Gas deals, and that nothing would be given out for ten days. Not even the question of bond or stock issues appears to have been settled yet.

Pullman stock sold at 132¾ yesterday—(ex-dividend, 2 per cent quarterly, and 50 per cent stock).

Two Banks May Join.

Negotiations appear to be pending for another consolidation of two local banks, this time the American Trust and Savings and the Bank of Commerce being the two financial institutions which may unite. The officials of the respective banks are as yet unwilling to confirm the report. In case the consolidation is perfected, E. A. Potter of the American Trust and Savings will probably be President. Since he has held the Presidency of the American Trust that institution has enjoyed great prosperity, as shown by large increases both in its deposits and loans.

The Continental-Globe National consolidation deal has been confirmed by circulars sent to Globe stockholders yesterday, recommending deposit of their stock, for which par will be paid in cash or in increased stock of the Continental, the deal being contingent on deposit of $400,000 of the Globe stock.

October Traffic of Alley "L."

The Alley "L" carried in October a daily average of 58,198 passengers, as against 39,348 passengers in October, 1897, which was the first month the road used the loop, beginning on the 17th of that month.

For the last fourteen days of October, 1898, the average was 63,405 passengers, which, compared with the same period last year, when the loop was in operation, shows a gain of 32 per cent. In making this comparison, however, the fact must be taken into consideration that the road last month had the benefit of jubilee week, which the management estimates brought an increase of about 100,000 passengers. The average for the whole month was 59,108 passengers. This is the largest daily average for any one month that the road has shown since the World's Fair. The increase over September is 11,622 passengers a day. The increase in jubilee week was chiefly made on the day of the parade, when the road carried 129,450 passengers.

Gross passenger receipts of the West Chicago street railway for the week ending Oct. 30 were $79,998, an increase of $4,890 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Tobacco Stock Underwritten.

The entire cash underwriting of the new Continchtal Tobacco company, which was $7,000,000, was placed by Moore & Schley on last Friday on a single day. At the close of that day the underwriting was at a premium of 2¼ per cent. This was another illustration of the ease with which money for large industrials can be raised in Wall street. The underwriting moneys are to be paid into the Manhattan Trust company, which is to issue temporary receipts. It was this same trust company and the same firm of brokers that acted in similar capacities in the organization of the Standard Distilling and Distributing company, whose securities were listed yesterday.

Joseph Leiter has returned from the East. He confirms the story published in "The Tribune" as to his Providence investment, but has nothing to say regarding General Electric doings in Plymouth place, and other developments regarding consolidation.

Sales on the Stock Exchange were:

TILL NOON.

100 W Chicago	95¾	200 do	33¼
50 do	95¾	50 do	33¼
50 do cash	95¾	25 do	33
100 do acct	96	175 do	32¼
3 do	95¾	100 Nat Biscuit	33¾
100 do	95¾	400 do	33¾
107 N Chicago	224	25 do pfd	96¾
43 do	225	100 do pfd b 3	97
5 Chi Edison	160	10 do pfd	97
3 Cen Union Tel	47	2 do pfd	97¼
50 Straw Board	33¾	20 do pfd	97

BONDS.

$13000 W C cons 5s	94½	$2000 L St ded 5s	75
21000 do	94¼	1000 L St inc 5s	39½
1000 do	94¼	4000 W C 1st 5s	107¼
25000 Met L 5s	62¼		

AFTER NOON.

225 Nat Biscuit	33	150 do	95¾
20 do pfd	97	11 do	95¾
5 W Chicago	95¾	58 N Chicago	225
50 do b 10	95½	50 Straw Bd acct	33¼
50 do	95¾	6 South Side L	75

BONDS.

$19000 W C cons 5s	94½	$2000 do b 15	94¾
5000 do b 15	94¾	3000 do b 20	94¾
5000 do b 10	94¾	6000 do	94½
5000 do	94½	1000 do	94¾
5000 do	94¾	2000 do	94¾
10000 do	94½	1000 City Ry 4s	102
1000 do	94¾	1000 Gas Light 5s	101¼
2000 do	94¾		

Clearings at the larger cities yesterday and a week ago were:

	Nov. 1.	Oct. 25.
New York	$183,538,322	$155,724,824
Chicago	16,855,077	17,946,343
Boston	20,925,426	18,413,395
Philadelphia	13,940,545	12,758,318
St. Louis	4,422,864	5,333,369
Baltimore	4,680,687	4,307,422

New York exchange sold yesterday as follows: Chicago, par; St. Louis, 40c discount bid, 20c discount asked.

IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

Activity of the Copper Shares the Feature of the Trading.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—Some 40,000 shares of mining stocks changed hands in the morning trade in Boston, more than one-half, or 21,200 shares of which total was furnished by Butte and Boston, and the activity kept on through the afternoon. From 39¼ in the early dealings, the price of Butte ran up to 50 at the close. Boston had an old time copper craze, and other favorites rose sharply. Montana was up nearly 4 points, Oscela rose 3 points, Arcadian 12¼, at 238¾; Oscela rose 3 points, Arcadian 12¼, at 238¾; Oscela rose 3 points, Arcadian 12¼, at 238¾; Oscela rose 3 points, Arcadian 12¼, at 238¾; Oscela rose 3 points, Arcadian 12¼, at 238¾; receding to 30¾; Old Dominion ⅞, to 25¾. Allouez continued active at 5¾; Arnold was raided 2, to 15, rallying to 16¾; Atlantic held at 29; Baltic at 19; Calumet and Hecla rose 5, to 592; Centennial, 20¾; Franklin ⅝, to 15¾, with 1¼ recession; Quincy 1, to 124; Tamarack 8, to 177; Washington ¾, to 14¾; and Wolverine held at 71¾. Call loans, 2@3; time money, 2½@4; commercial paper, 3¼@5½. At the clearing-house balances between the banks loaned at 2 per cent.

IN THE FOREIGN MONEY MARKET.

Discounts Firm in London, Wholly on Political Grounds.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—The Evening Post's London financial cablegram says: Today's discount market was firm, wholly on political grounds. There was no stock market today here or in Paris; the Berlin boerse was, however, open, and was reported firm. Tomorrow the fortnightly settlement in consols begins, and it is anxiously awaited because it is believed that the future policy of the Bank of England in borrowing from the open market may then be indicated.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Today is a holiday on the Stock Exchange. Money, 3@3¼ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills is 3¼@3⅝ per cent. Gold is quoted at Buenos Ayres today at 144.50; at Lisbon at 50.50; at Madrid, 49.00; at Rome, 108.22. Amsterdam rates, 79 5/8d.

PARIS, Nov. 1.—Today is a holiday on the bourse.

BERLIN, Nov. 1.—The dealings in international securities were restricted on the boerse today. Americans were dull and bank shares were well supported, notably so in the case of Disconto Gesellschaft, which advanced on a rumor that the institution is about to make an advance of money to the Argentine republic, on the basis of alcohol monopoly.

IN THE MINING STOCK EXCHANGES.

Closing Quotations in New York, Boston, and San Francisco.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—Mining stocks closed:

Chollar	10	Ontario	350
Crown Point	10	Ophir	50
Con. Cal. and Va.	90	Plymouth	8
Deadwood	45	Quicksilver	125
Gould & Curtis	15	do pfd	400
Hale & Norcross	85	Sierra Nevada	64
Homestake	5000	Standard	175
Iron Silver	66	Union Con.	18
Mexican	15	Yellow Jacket	15

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 1.—Mining stocks closed:

Allouez Mining Co.	5¼	Osceola	67¾
Atlantic	28¼	Quincy	124
Boston & Mont.	23¾	Tamarack	177½
Butte & Boston	49¾	Wolverine	72¾
Calumet & Hecla	592	Parrott	23½
Centennial	20¼	Old Dominion	26¾
Franklin	15¾	Humboldt	5

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 1.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows:

Alta	4	Julia	1
Alpha Con.	3	Justice	5
Andes	9	Kentuck Con.	20
Belcher	24	Mexican	41
Best & Belcher	24	Occidental Con.	64
Bullion	6	Ophir	64
Bulwer Con.	3	Overman	13
Caledonia	24	Potosi	18
Challenge Con.	16	Savage	17
Chollar	9	Scorpion	3
Confidence	49	Sierra Nevada	74
Con. Cal. & Va.	96	Union Con.	28
Crown Point	9	Utah	6
Gould & Curtis	21	Yellow Jacket	17
Hale & Norcross	98	Standard	175

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Nov. 1.—Closing sales on the Mining Exchange for week ending Oct. 28 were:

PRODUCING GOLD MINES.

Stocks.	60 days ago.	Low.	High.	Close.
Anaconda	59	59	60	59
C. O. D. Consolidated	7¾	7¼	8	8
Elkton Con.	122¾	102¾	108	106½
El Paso Gold	16¾	11¾	14	14¼
Favorite	4¾	3¾	4¼	3¾
Franklin-Roby	12	12	12½	12
Gold and Globe	3¾	3¾	4¼	4¼
Gold Crater	65	64	64	64
Golden Fleece	35	30	30	40
Ingham Con.	9	6¾	7	7
Isabella	28	24½	26	25
Jack Pot	15¾	15¾	16¼	16¾
Lillie	106	120	120	120
Longfellow	11	11	11	11
Matoa	35	30	30	34
Moon-Anchor	118	111¼	113¾	112¾
Pharmacist	5¾	3¾	4	3¾
Portland	149	144½	149	149¾
Prince Albert	6	5¼	6	6
Rubicon	6	5¼	6	6
Specimen	6	3½	4	4¼
Theresa	6	3½	4	4¼
Union	24½	20½	21¾	20¾
Work	11	8½	9	9¼

SILVER MINES.

Argentum-Juniata	19¾	23¼	24	23¼
Mollie Gibson	19	23¼	24	23¼

Changes in Available Supplies.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—Special telegraph and cable dispatches to Bradstreet's indicate the following changes in available supplies last Saturday, as compared with the preceding Saturday:

Decrease—United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, increase, 2,383,000 bu; [Liverpool Corn Trade News], afloat for and in Europe, increase, 3,900,000 bu; total supply, increase, 6,283,000 bu.

Corn—United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, decrease, 323,000 bu.

Oats—United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, increase, 89,000 bu.

Among the more important increases in American and Canadian available supplies are the gains of 1,000,000 bu at Northwestern interior elevators, 315,000 bu at Ontario and Manitoba storage points, 268,000 bu at New Orleans, and 140,000 bu at Galveston. The only important decrease is that of 70,000 bu at Milwaukee private elevators.

The aggregate stocks of wheat held at Portland, Ore., and Tacoma and Seattle, Wash., show an increase of 343,000 bu over last week.

Oil and Oil Certificates.

OIL CITY, Pa., Nov. 1.—Credit balances, 118. Certificates closed cash, offered, 118¾. No sales or bids during the day. Shipments, 70,386 bris; runs, 57,627 bris.

CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

Statement Showing the Available Cash Balance and the Gold Reserve.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 1.—Today's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$300,225,275
Gold reserve	238,887,322

The Treasury statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business Oct. 31, 1898, the debt, less the cash in the Treasury, amounted to $1,110,966,922, an increase for the month of $4,487,717. This increase is accounted for by the issue during the month of about $34,000,000 of the new 2 per cent bonds and a decrease of about $27,236,000 in the cash on hand. The entire amount of the new loan so far taken up in the monthly statement is $179,396,180.

The debt is recapitulated as follows: Interest-bearing debt, 31,000,987,960; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, $1,246,870; debt bearing no interest, $383,191,867; total, $1,411,205

CONFERENCE ALL BUT GUARANTEED

Chicago Methodists Practically Assured of General Session in 1900.

DECISION IN A MONTH.

Local Committee Shows Visiting Body the Advantages of This City.

OFFER MOST LIBERAL TERMS

Although formal answer will not be given until Dec. 1, Chicago Methodists practically have the assurance that they will be chosen to entertain the Quadrennial General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church at its next session, to be held in May, 1900.

At the conclusion of the joint meetings held yesterday morning and afternoon between the committee of the Chicago Methodist Social union and the General Conference committee on the selection of a city the latter committee requested that it be given a month in which to make a reply. The reasons given for the request were such as to convince the local committee Chicago had won the victory over all rivals.

The visiting committeemen told the Chicago Methodists that Minneapolis, their chief competitor, had asked delay in selection, that it might be able to make an increased offer of advantages to the conference. Minneapolis, it is said, was told that its chance was small under existing circumstances, and then pleaded for another chance. The members of the committee admitted that no other city had approximated the generous offer made by Chicago. While the best that Minneapolis can offer for the conference hall is its Exposition Building, Chicago yesterday offered the Auditorium Theater.

Hotel and Railway Rates.

In behalf of the railroad companies centering in Chicago, the local committee also promised a one-and-a-third-rate, while for the hotels it pledges a uniform rate of $2 a day. Though the conference pays for the transportation and hotel bills of the delegates, limiting the burden of the conference city to the expenses of a convention hall, the Chicago committee announced a guarantee of $25,000—more than double the total of probable expense as indicated by the last General Conference, which cost Cleveland, O., $11,000.

Of the amount of the guarantee, $17,000 was raised among the committee members within five minutes. Four men—N. W. Harris, John Farson, Gustavus F. Swift, and C. Studebaker—contributed $2,500 each, while the balance was in smaller amounts.

The morning meeting was held at the Palmer House, Dr. W. E. Quine of the Chicago committee presiding at the joint session. The membership of the Chicago committee was:

W. Deering, O. H. Horton, John Farson, A. Edwards, D.C. E. Mande-C. E. Palmer, D. ville. C. Studebaker, Dr. W. E. Rev. E. A. Rev. J. F. Berguine W. Schell N. W. Harris, Rev. J. P. J. B. Hobbs, Rev. W. A. Brushingham, H. W. Rogers, Church, Rev. P. Crandon, Rev. P. H. Rev. W. Faw-G. F. Swift, Swift, cett.

The General Conference committee consisted of:

Henry Spellmeyer, Newark, N. J., chairman.
Henry A. Salter, La Crosse, Wis.
Oscar F. Miller, Rock Rapids, Ia.
John E. Andrus, Yonkers, N. Y.
Stephen O. Benton, Fall River, Mass.
A. P. Preston, Orange, N. J.
Richard Dymond, Cincinnati, O.

Race Difficulty Allayed.

Before the meeting members of the Conference committee expressed the fear that the color question might cause difficulty if the conference were held in Chicago. It is estimated that nearly one-tenth of the delegates will be colored men. When the possible difficulty was hinted in the opening discussion, John Farson made the public statement that the promise had been given by the hotelkeepers that colored delegates would be accepted without restrictions at every hotel in the city.

The question of committee room space was advanced as important, much of the conference work being transacted by committees, but the Chicago men said three halls in the city were ample for conference and committee labors, Central Music Hall, Studebaker Hall, or the Auditorium Theater. The last named fitted all requirements. It was shown the 700 delegates could be seated in the body of the theater, that the boxes could be rented at a remunerative figure, and that room would remain for large audiences.

No intimation that the refusal of the Auditorium for the month of the conference had been provisionally secured had been made public previous to the meeting. It was said that the rental price would be between $8,000 and $10,000. Central Music Hall could be secured for $3,000, and Studebaker Hall for $3,500.

Committee Leaves Today.

N. W. Harris invited both committees to luncheon at the Union League club, where the agreement for a month's delay was reached. The Conference committee will leave the city this morning. Though it has the power to act, the report of its decision will have to be made to the Book committee of the conference at a meeting to be held in New York in February. The announcement of choice will be made then.

It is held to be significant and appropriate that the next conference should assemble in Chicago, the city which is the birthplace of the agitation for equal lay and clerical representation in the conferences. This question is to be among the most important which will confront the highest legislative body of the church, and a decision favorable to laymen is considered almost a foregone conclusion. So certain of this are the laymen that they will send a full quota of delegates to the conference, expecting that the conference will vote, in its early days, to seat the entire body of their representatives.

FAVORS AMICABLE SETTLEMENT

Master Plumbers' Association Refers Demands of Journeymen's Union to Its Arbitration Committee.

After nearly three hours of animated discussion the Master Plumbers' association yesterday afternoon decided to make an effort to arbitrate the differences which have arisen between it and the journeymen plumbers over the demand of the latter that the bosses refrain from doing craftsman's work.

The Arbitration committee, to which the matter was referred, was increased by the addition of three members to represent more fully the small plumbers.

An effort will be made to arrange a meeting as soon as possible with the Arbitration committee of the journeymen.

Because of their failure to induce certain firms to sign their union agreement for the year beginning Nov. 1, about 200 sprinkling fitters struck yesterday. The firms affected are:

The General Fire Extinguisher company.
Manufacturers' Automatic Sprinkling company.
Mallers, Frasier & Wallers' Sprinkling company.
Independent Sprinkling company.

John Hamilton Surrenders.

John Hamilton surrendered himself to the Harrison Street police yesterday, saying that he was wanted in Shelby, Ind., on a charge of embezzling $200 from the Monon railroad. Sheriff Hayes of Lake County, Ind., arrived and took charge of the prisoner at the Harrison Street Station at noon.

Many writers have undertaken to write a complete history of the Spanish Main, but all failed until Mr. C. M. Stevans finished "The Buccaneers and Their Reign of Terror." This romantic history will begin publication in THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE Nov. 6.

PROVISIONS ARE EASY.

(Continued from ninth page.)

$3.68, and 2406@258-lb butchers', $3.72@3.75. Armour bought 7,400; Anglo-American, 2,000; Boyd & Lunham, 1,000; Chicago, 800; Continental, 1,300; Hammond, 500; International, 600; Lipton, 1,500; Morris, 2,000; Swift, 6,500; butchers, 2,300; and shippers, 4,500.

Carloads of live stock received at the Chicago Stock Yards the first ten months of this year, 225,212, against 228,298 a year ago, 231,546 two years ago, and 218,603 three years ago. Of the 23,906 carloads received last month the Burlington furnished 5,411; Northwestern, 5,118; Milwaukee, 4,828; Rock Island, 2,152; and Illinois Central, 1,712. Total cars in September, 23,158, and a year ago 24,471.

Cattle—Trade was active and values ruled steady. Native beef cattle, averaging 966@1,305 lbs, sold at $4.25@5.55; corn-fed Texas steers, 832 lbs, $4.15; grass Texas steers, 905@973 lbs, $3.40@3.70; Texas cows, $2.50; grass but Western steers, $3.40@4.40; Western cows and heifers, $2.70@4.15; native cows, $1.75@3.60; heifers, $2.60@4.35; bulls, $2.25@3.90; stags, $2.75@4.10; oxen, $2.60@4.00; calves, $4.00@7.35; stockers and feeders, $2.90@4.40.

Hogs—The market opened steady, but later weakened, with almost sales 5c lower than Monday. The finish was weak, with 3,000 left in the pens. Packers acted indifferent at the start, but later bought freely. The quality was generally good, yet pigs and "light light" were in liberal supply. Heavy sold at $3.25@3.85, bulk $3.55@3.65; light, $3.35@3.75, bulk $3.55@3.70; mixed, $3.35@3.80, bulk $3.55@3.65; pigs, $2.60@3.60, bulk $3.15@3.40. October receipts of hogs at the Stock-Yards were 712,000 larger than in September, and 42,800 larger than in October, 1897. The ten months' receipts were 208,800 larger than a year ago. The Vilas & Robbins hogs, which are shipped direct to their packing-house, are not included in the Stock-Yards receipts. They received about 40,000 last month, and around 400,000 since Jan. 1, 1898.

Sheep—Trade was active at Monday's decline in prices. Lambs sold at $4.00@5.85, bulk $5.10@5.60; native sheep, $2.75@4.75, bulk $4.00@4.30; Westerns, $3.15@4.40, bulk $4.00@4.30; feeding lambs, $4.60@5.10, and feeding sheep $3.15@4.00.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 1.—Cattle—Receipts, 18,000; good, steady; others weak, 10c lower; native steers, $4.00@5.20; Texas steers, $2.50@4.25; Texas cows, $2.00@3.00; native cows and heifers, $1.50@4.00; stockers and feeders, $2.75@4.50; bulls, $2.75@3.65. Hogs—Receipts, 15,000; market weak, 5c lower; bulk of sales, $3.60@3.80; heavies, $3.50@3.60; packers, $3.45@3.60; mixed, $3.30@3.57½; lights, $3.40@3.55; Yorkers, $3.50@3.55; pigs, $3.40@3.50. Sheep—Receipts, 5,000; market weak; lambs, $3.25@5.15; muttons, $3.75@4.10.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—There was a better run of beef steers today than for several days, the receipts being 57 cars. The market ruled steady. There was a liberal run of hogs, with prices a nickel lower at opening and steady at close. Cattle—Receipts, 5,000; steers, $4.85@5.05; stockers and feeders, $2.50@4.50; cows and heifers, $2.00@4.50. Hogs—Receipts, 5,718; butchers' stuff, $3.52½@3.85; packers, $3.50@3.70. Sheep—Receipts, 233; muttons, $3.75@4.75; lambs, $4.50@6.00.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 1.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,200; market steady to strong; native shipping steers, $4.25@5.50; stockers and feeders, $2.50@4.50; cows and heifers, $2.00@4.50; Texas and Indian steers, $2.75@4.00; cows and heifers, $2.00@3.50. Hogs—Receipts, 7,000; market 5c lower; Yorkers, $3.45@3.60; packers, $3.55@3.70; butchers', $3.70@3.80. Sheep—Receipts, 2,500; market easy; muttons, $3.75@4.75; lambs, $4.50@6.00.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—Beeves—Receipts, none; no trade; feeling steady; cable unchanged; exports, 694 cattle and 2,560 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts, 160; market quiet; veals, $5.00@7.75. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,098; sheep barely steady; lambs, firm for choice grades; sheep, medium to prime, $4.15@4.70; selected export wethers, $5.00; lambs, fair to choice, $5.35@5.80. Hogs—Receipts, 2,522; firm at $3.75@3.95.

SOUTH OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 1.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,200; shipments, 2,200; steers, $4.45@5.15; cows, $2.25@3.50; stockers and feeders, $3.00@4.00; Westerns, $2.60@4.50. Hogs—Receipts, 7,600; shipments, none; trade lower; range, $3.55@3.60; bulk of sales, $3.50. Sheep—Receipts, 3,200; steady.

In the New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—The dry goods market was rather quiet today, with a fair number of buyers seeking goods. The home buyers have not changed their purchasing policy, but their actual requirements are enough to insure a steady demand for cotton goods for prompt delivery of fair proportions. Staple cottons are still slow and without new features. Printed fabrics were in moderate request. Print cloths show no change, with regulars quoted at 2c.

OFFICERS GIVE TESTIMONY.

Long Session of Investigation Committee at Lexington, Ky., and Much Information Developed.

Lexington, Ky., Nov. 1.—Before the War Investigating commission today Chief Commissary Marshall of Camp Hamilton denied the statement made by Lieutenant Colonel Mitchell of the First Territorial. He said every requisition had been honored.

The second witness was General J. C. Bates, who testified that Montauk Point was not the proper place for a camp of sick soldiers.

He said: "In Cuba medical supplies were woefully short.

"This was especially true at Siboney."

General Bates said he thought a great mistake was made in not sending medical officers in sufficient number with regiments ordered to the field.

Dr. Edgar A. Mearns was asked regarding the sanitary condition of Camp Thomas, where he was Brigade Surgeon. He read a report on the condition of the sites there, which showed they were not ease breeders. Dr. Mearns condemned the water supply at Camp Thomas because there was typhoid fever there.

After luncheon Major John J. Backman, One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana, was the first witness called. His testimony indicated that his regiment had fared well in every respect.

Major J. D. Glennan, who was made Major and Brigadier Surgeon of volunteers on June 4, was called.

He said that he found much larger amount of sickness among volunteers than he had been used to seeing; that he found the sinks left open, and not dug deep enough to make the camp healthful; that the water supply was affected by this. Major Glennan said no attention was ever paid to his reports.

"No matter how many chemical and bacteriological examinations showed that the water was not contaminated, I should still maintain that it was not fit for use," declared Major Glennan.

Major William Cogswell, Surgeon of the Eighth Massachusetts, said that when his regiment reached Chattanooga it was kept in the freight yards eighteen hours, and it took them then four hours to be transported to the park; that the men went two hours without fresh meat, their health was thus greatly impaired, and a large number were taken sick.

The doctor said that in the three months and a half, when he was at Camp Thomas, he knew of Dr. Huidekoper, the corps Surgeon, having visited the camp of the Eighth Massachusetts but twice.

Dr. Thomas C. Chalmers, Captain and Assistant Surgeon of the Twelfth New York, who saw six weeks' service in Porto Rico, testified: "There was no regular cooking on board, and the men were unused to eating cold rations.

"The men never could get enough water to satisfy their thirst. Ice water was sold at $1.25 a pitcher. The matter was reported but the custom was not stopped."

Lieutenant Colonel James Parker, Twelfth New York, said that when the troops arrived at Chickamauga the men had to sleep on the wet ground with only one blanket and no change of clothing.

"So far as I know neither General Brooke nor General Wade ever made a sanitary inspection of the camp."

SAYS SILVER IS DEAD ISSUE.

Democratic Ex-Congressman McShane of Omaha Declares Prosperity in State Opens People's Eyes.

Ex-Congressman John A. McShane of Omaha, who, in addition to his prominence in a political way, is also one of the leading business-men of the Nebraska metropolis, was registered at the Grand Pacific yesterday.

While Mr. McShane is a Democrat, he is not a free silver enthusiast, and he did not hesitate to say that the white metal is rapidly losing caste as an issue in the State of Colonel William Jennings Bryan.

"The people of Nebraska have become altogther too prosperous," he said, "to turn a ready ear to the plaints of the silverites. There is of course a good deal of silver sentiment still left there, but prosperous times under a financial system which the silver orators declared was certain to force matters from bad to worse, has shaken their faith exceedingly in the prognostications of the white metal advocates.

"Nebraska raised the largest wheat crop of any State in the country this year, and altogether things are in an exceedingly bright way. This has been an object lesson which is proving more potent than any sophistical silver argument.

"I do not believe the silver issue can be galvanized into life in the next two years."

Free Delivery in Hanson Park.

Free mail delivery service was begun yesterday in Hanson Park, which covers an area of two square miles in the northwestern part of Chicago. Two deliveries and the same number of collections will be made daily.

Don't trifle with piles. They are dangerous. Use "Anakesis" at once and be cured.

MAY PARALLEL THE CROW'S NEST

Great Northern Preparing to Invade Canadian Pacific's Territory.

TO BUILD FROM SPOKANE.

Will Ask Dominion Parliament for a Franchise at Its Next Session.

VAN HORNE WILL FIGHT IT.

A desperate battle between President J. J. Hill of the Great Northern and President Sir William Van Horne of the Canadian Pacific will probably be inaugurated before many days have passed. The Great Northern, it is reported, intends to make application to the next session of the Canadian Parliament for a franchise to extend the Spokane Falls and Northern through southern British Columbia.

The franchise desired by the Great Northern is believed to be for a more ambitious enterprise than has yet been revealed. The real object is represented to be a paralleling of the Canadian Pacific Crow's Nest line, through southern British Columbia, in addition to the Kettle River road.

President Van Horne threatens to spend millions to defeat the threatened invasion of the Crow's Nest territory by the American company.

The directors of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé railway have just issued a circular to stockholders giving reasons for the purchase of the San Francisco and San Joaquin Valley railroad. The directors say:

"The road, in its unfinished condition, with no connection south of Bakersfield and without access to San Francisco except by the use of boats from Stockton, has earned more than its operating expenses and taxes. Its earnings will be largely increased when completed to San Francisco and in receipt of the through business of the Atchison system to and from that city and other points in northern California.

"If it shall be found necessary to construct a connecting link between Bakersfield and some point of intersection with the Atchison system of California, means therefor can be provided, either by using general mortgage bonds reserved for extension purposes or by an issue of bonds upon the new line. It is the expectation of your directors, however, that such construction will not be required, as trackage rights over the existing line between Bakersfield and Mojave, sixty-eight miles, can probably be obtained."

Western Passenger association lines have refused to make reduced rates for the Farmers' National Congress and Pan-American Agricultural Parliament to be held at Fort Worth, Dec. 6 to 14.

The Missouri Pacific gave notice yesterday that it would take independent action in the matter and make a rate of one fare plus $2 for the round trip.

Central Passenger association lines have agreed to sell for the occasion of Thanksgiving day excursion tickets at a fare and one-third for the round trip between points for distances of 150 miles, including Western trunk line termini.

The Board of Commissioners of the Western Trunk Line committee has ruled that the practice of applying Memphis proportions of New Orleans rates, from Missouri River points to Memphis, on shipments destined to the Atlantic seaboard, is improper, as it cuts the seaboard rate.

Hawley to Get a Gold Mounted Sword.

When Lieutenant Commander J. M. Hawley, United States Navy, arrives in Chicago on Nov. 15, with the 100 Naval Reserves who have been serving in Porto Rican waters, with Admiral Schley, he will be presented with a gold mounted sword, valued at $300, by the Chicago tars, as a token of esteem and gratitude for his treatment of the Illinois tars during the late war.

Many writers have undertaken to write a complete history of the Spanish Main, but all failed until Mr. C. M. Stevans finished "The Buccaneers and Their Reign of Terror." This romantic history will begin publication in THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE Nov. 6.

LAKE MARINE NEWS.

Freights and Charters.

CHICAGO—Grain rates dropped back another notch, going from 2¾ to 2¼ cents on corn to Lake Erie. Charters generally were not reported, for the business done at the advanced rates was larger than indicated. Charters—To Buffalo—Whitaker, Lansing, corn. The Hadley was placed for corn from Milwaukee to Port Huron at 2 cents.

CLEVELAND, O.—Offerings of coal tonnage are more liberal and Milwaukee shippers are trying to break the rate, but have not succeeded as yet. One boat was placed today at 50 cents. The supply of tonnage for the head of the lakes is about equal to the demand. The ore freight situation is a little dull, but rates hold steady. Charters—Coal—M. M. Drake, Cleveland to Milwaukee, 50 cents; Waverly, Arenac, W. K. Moore, Cleveland to Portage, 50 cents.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Coal rates are unchanged, but the scarcity continues, and but for Cleveland shipments boats would have little to do.

Vessel Movements.

GLEN HAVEN, Mich.—Sheltered—Juniata.
PORT COLBORNE, Ont.—Sheltered—Locke.
LUDINGTON, Mich.—Sheltered—Wente, Petoskey, Bock.
PORT ARTHUR, Ont.—Cleared—Hesper, Adriatic, Duluth.
FAIRPORT, O.—Arrived—Whitworth, Armenia, Iron Queen.
MARQUETTE, Mich.—Arrived—Cadillac. Cleared—Melbourne, Detroit.
ERIE, Pa.—Cleared—Nellson, Mariska, Maida, Duluth; Ayer-Flannery.
CONNEAUT, O.—Arrived — Fulton, Krupp. Cleared—Light—Watt, Duluth.
ASHTABULA, O.—Arrived—Andaste, Russell. Cleared—Light—Castalia, Marquette; Yuma, Duluth.
TWO HARBORS, Minn.—Cleared—Hundred Four, Hundred Seven, Marina, Marcia, Lake Erie. Arrived—Troy.
SAND BEACH, Mich.—Sheltered—V. Swain, Jenks, Annie Laura, Wesley, Scott, Leader, Thompson, Cora A.
ESCANABA, Mich.—Cleared — Massachusetts, Mariposa, Mia, Chicago; Merrimac, Milwaukee; Minnesota, Fruitport.
MANITOWOC, Wis. — Sheltered — Lewiston, Cumberland, Niko, Tasmania, C. H. Hackley, York State, Guido, Petrel.
PORT HURON, Mich.—Arrived—Centurion, Fryer. Cleared—Greene, Typo, Alabaster; Lake Forest, Chicago; Monarch, Duluth.
MANITOWOC, Wis.—Arrived—Manchester, New Orleans, Fitzgerald. Cleared—Yakima, Buffalo; Schleisinger, Chicago; Markham, Escanaba.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—The wind tonight is thirty-six miles an hour from the southwest, and is increasing in force. No vessels are sheltered as yet.
ASHLAND, Wis.—Cleared—Ore—Aurora, Aurania, Alaska, Brunette. Cleared—Coal—City of Genoa, Duluth; John Martin, Portage; Kealing, Soo. Light—Emily, Duluth.
TOLEDO, O.—Arrived—Davidson, Quayle, Monguagon, Dobbie, St. Joseph, Two Hundred One. Cleared—Coal—Chickamauga, Duluth; Redington, Milwaukee. Light—Saginaw, Bay City.
STURGEON BAY, Wis.—Down—Williams, 1 a. m.; Schroeder, 4; Ruddiph, 6:30; Hickox, 8; Minerva, noon; Soper, 1 p. m.; Lindsay, 2. Up—Stephenson and consort, last night. Sheltered—Worthington and consort.
DULUTH-SUPERIOR — Arrived—Zenith City, Gratwick [wood], Hundred and ten, Northern Light, Senator, Carnegie, Shenandoah, Crete, Farwell, Wilson, Two Harbors, George Orr, Hundred and eighteen, Hundred and fifteen, Fedora, Alaska, Schuylkill, McDougall and whaleback Departed—Smith No. 1, Genesee, Drake Erie, lumber; Fisk, Mahoning, Yale, Ward, North Star, Buffalo, flour; Inger, Pope, Wright, Rockefellar, Siemens, Buffalo, grain; Iroquois, Jenney, Lake Erie, ore.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—London, Lockwood, Moore, Yukon, Linden, Fryer, John Eddy, Mecosta, Venice, Uganda, Amboy, Ashland, Andrews, Alva, Selwyn Eddy, Roanoke, Peterson, Hebard, Cadillac, Joliet, Armour, Hall, Helena. Cleared—Coal—St. Paul, Gladstone; Veronica, Venice, Milwaukee; Oceanica, Iron Duke, Chicago; Naples, Superior; Kilderhouse, Toledo. Pig Iron—Arthur, Detroit. Light—Fryer, McWilliams, Iron King, Oscoda, Selwyn Eddy, Duluth; Macy, Wilson, Milwaukee; Concord, Port Huron; Trevor, Superior.
MACKINAW CITY, Mich.—Up—Conestoga, 11:30 last night; Wolf, 11:40; Christie consort, 1:30 a. m.; Unknown boat, 1:40; Juniata, 2:20; Amaranth, 5:20; James, 5:40; Ellphicks, Flower, 6; Tower, 6:40; Ada Medora, 7:15; Conestoga, 10; Wolf, 11; Baldwin consorts, 12:10 p. m.; Iron Chief, Phillip Minch consort, 2:40; Clyde, 3:10; Egan, 4; Minneapolis, 6:50. Down—Whitney consort, 11:30 last night; Three Brothers, 12:50 a. m.; Nebraska, 1; Chemung, 1:40; Badger, 6; Clarion, 6:40; Starke, Sweepstakes raft, 11; Conemaugh, 12:30 p. m.; Norwalk, 2; Brazil, 4:10. Sheltered—Wallace, Northwest gale, cloudy.
SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich.—Up—Hariem, 10 last night; St. Andrew, 2 a. m.; Pease, Planet, 2:30; Ericsson, Nasmyth, 4; Queen City, 4:30; Globe, 8:30; Osceola, 10; Nicaragua, Chattanooga, 12:30 p. m.; Stevens, Mitchell, 1:30; Cherokee, Chippewa, 2:30; Adams, John Ketcham, 4:30; Gettysburg, Myles, 5; Glengarry, Minnedosa, 8:40; Thomson and whalebacks, 10. Down—Matoa, Masna, 11:30 last night; Fayette Brown, Chisholm, Craig, 2 a. m.; Superior City, Ketchum, 3:30; Stone, Negaunee, 5; Stephenson, Corliss, 6; Nimick, Antrim, 8; Queen of West, Hutchinson, Rees, Norton, 2:30 p. m.; Owen, Michigan, 3:30; Harper, Tyrone, 4:30; Manistique; Connelly Bros., Gardner, 6.
DETROIT, Mich.—Up—Gordon Campbell, 11:40 last night; Caledonia, Polynesia, Pasadena, 12:20 a. m.; Pabst, 1:40; Corsica, 2; Wesley, 6:30; Pridgeon, 5; Canisteo, Stewart, 5:40; Roberts, 7:20; Castalia, 7:30; Viking, Vinland, 8; Foster, 9:30; Cambria, 9:50; Maricopa, Wyoming, 12 noon; Arthur Orr, 1 p. m.; Reliable, 1:50; Rochester, 5; Nyanza, 3:30; Robert Mills, 4:30; Business, 5:30; Saginaw, 6:20; Roby, Montana, Pioneer, 9. Down—Lackawanna, 9:20 last night; Langdon, 11:10; Hope, midnight; Omaha, 12:20 a. m.; Bermuda, Gramgian, 2:20; Sumner, 4; Sevona, 5:30; Havana, 7; Holland and barges, 7:30; Santa Maria, Marvin [arrived], 9:30; Cuba, 10; Hurlbut, Gilbert, 12:10 p. m.; Linn, 1; Lagonda, 2:10; Flint, 5:20; Sparta, Anderson, 6; Nicol, 6:40; Maryland, 8.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived—Merchandise—Governor Smith, Ogdensburg; Syracuse, Commodore, Batavia, Buffalo; Lumber—J. Mowatt, J. Sheriffs, Madagascar, S. M. Stephenson, F. Nail, Washburn; A. W. Luckey, Manistee; C. A. Street, J. R. Logden, J. Goodrey, Duluth; W. O. Goodman, Bay City; G. Burnham, Masonville; Oak Leaf, Thompson; R. Campbell, Frankfort; W. J. Carter, Ludington; Ashland, Cheboygan, Coal—City of Berlin, H. E. Packer, Buffalo; Light—T. Maytham, South Chicago.
Cleared—Merchandise—Tioga, Buffalo; Grain—M. H. Boyce, Fairport; T. Maytham, City of Paris, Buffalo; M. A. McGregor, Port Huron; Light—Lotus, Detour; S. M. Stephenson, Washburn; A. W. Luckey, Manistee; J. L. Hurd, Menominee; W. J. Carter, Ludington; T. C. Wilson, Sturgeon Bay; J. Taylor, Traverse City; Consumption, Ford River; H. B. Fereue, Empire; J. Parker, Racine; J. B. Merrill, Manistique; M. E. Cook, Traverse City.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

The Investigating committee of the Chicago Underwriters' association met yesterday afternoon and revoked the license of J. R. Jorn, a solicitor in the office of R. A. Waller & Co., on the charge of dividing commissions with the assured. The charge against him was in connection with the risk of T. H. Spencer, a commission merchant. This line has been in one office for over thirty years, and consequently the case caused a great deal of interest on the street. When the charges were preferred against Jorn he was asked to deposit the customary $100 with Secretary Tillingham. He failed to do this, and the committee therefore had no other recourse than to impose the sentence. J. S. Gadsden, general agent of the Ætna Insurance company, was to have been tried by the Investigating committee on charges which had been lodged against him, but the hearing of his case was deferred for another meeting.

Secretary Wood of the New York Plate Glass Insurance company is registered at the Auditorium. He came to Chicago to appoint a successor to H. S. Warner, who resigned as local manager to accept the position of general agent of the Ætna Indemnity company. A meeting of the local plate glass insurance men scheduled for the afternoon was postponed by agreement so that Secretary Wood might participate in the effort to form a compact. Another meeting will be held on Friday afternoon.

The Western Mutual Life association has been notified by the Insurance department of Indiana that the report that the association had been barred from the State is erroneous.

Inspectors for the new survey bureau, which has just been organized, are now at work in Chicago inspecting risks on large buildings. Inspector Lockett, formerly of the Continental Insurance company, is identified with the new bureau. It is stated that after the work in Chicago is completed trips will be made to other Western cities. The bureau is composed of about six prominent companies, headed by the Connecticut, under Manager J. J. McDonald.

President Moore of the Detroit Fire and Marine Insurance company, who is also at the head of the Michigan Inspection bureau, states his company is not adhering to the rates promulgated by the bureau. Managers are surprised to hear of this fact, and want to know if it is true.

New York, Nov. 1.—[Special.]—Life insurance companies are well satisfied with this year's business and expect that the returns will show large gains over last year. The war is one of the causes of the present prosperous condition of affairs. Thousands of volunteers insured and the mortality among them has been unexpectedly small. If the camp had been in better condition the results would have been even more favorable. Several of the larger companies are planning to do a large business in Porto Rico, Cuba, and the Hawaiian Islands, hitherto considered undesirable risks.

The vacancy in the Tariff Committee of Fifteen, caused by the declination of Mason A. Stone of the Greenwich company, still remains unfilled. Chairman Kimball professes to believe that Mr. Stone will eventually accept, but Mr. Stone says that he never will.

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

Superior and Circuit Court Judgments

Judge Hutchinson—194910—John H. Synon vs. H. A. Kuhn; on fndg., $2,000.

Judge Payne—185921—Rosalie Oldenburg vs. City of Chicago; on fndg., $500.

Judge Gary—141747—William Wittinghoff vs. City of Chicago; on fndg., $800.

Judge Baker—116489—C. J. Bour et al. vs. Loets; on fndg., $200.

Judge Clifford—189730—Bernard Diotrowski vs. David Busch et al.; on fndg., $200; sat.

Judge Garver—187094—Sophia C. Metzger, ex., vs. Garner E. High; on fndg., $1,496.55; app.

Judge Gibbons—152328—Joseph Marvan vs. City of Chicago; on fndg., $600.

Judge Smith—179782—Harriet P. Ward et al. vs. Oscar S. Bass; on fndg., $606.60.—175688—Anna Fancher vs. City of Chicago; on fndg., $300.

Judge Neely—131610—Cecil Alrsa vs. Oakland Home Ins. Co.; on fndg., $150.

Decrees.

Judge Brentano—193184—Babcock vs. Quirk; dec. for sale.—5685—Benner vs. Rusk; dec.—192512—Simon vs. Bendik; dec. sale.

Judge Ball—6232—Mueller vs. Voightman; dec. sale.—191787—Wolf vs. Schaefer; dec. sale.

Judge Trude—5729—Orchard vs. Orchard; dec. div.

Judge Tuthill—3595—First Nat. Bk. vs. Howell; dec. sale.

Judge Dunne—4224—McGann vs. Stepanske; dec. sale.—1162—Crane vs. Anderson; dec.—78917—Colehour vs. Robey; dec.—4132—Harbrecht vs. Fadke; dec. sale.—3956—Hughes vs. Hughes; dec.

Judge Gibbons—2281—Met. A. E. Ass. vs. Clifton; dec.—5833—Vemont S. Bk. vs. Wann; dec. sale.

Judge Smith—4723—Menge vs. Menge; dec. div.—186547—Woelker vs. Valentine; dec. sale.

Court Calls for Today.

Judge Brentano—3795, 3575, 5829, 677, 4375.
Judge Payne—2852, 8567, 8872, 516, 8675, 8679, 8692, 3091, 1402, 3528, 4956.
Judge Ewing—489, 493, 592, 359, 376, 357, 593, 11751, 464 on trial.
Judge Gibbons—8211.
Judge Haney—3177, 3211, 3501, 3566, 3711, 3722, 3778, 3811, 1012, 1232, 1685, 189, 2071, 1353, 106, 3833, 3866, 3922, 3933.
Judge Ball—Contested motions. 1 p. m., 179916.
Judge Tuley—No court.
Judge Stein—Judge Waterman's calendar—Contested motions, 1262, and trial call 114, 334, 345, 354, 387, 398, 409, 486, 569, 580, 591, 602, 613.
Judge Hutchinson—Motions of course and decisions and short cause calendar 11200.
Judge Tuthill—Contested motions, 4105, and trial call 1616, 1664, 1672, 1730, 1738.
Judge Clifford—2136, 2359, 2370, 1870, 2474, 2259, 2091, 1252, 1516 on trial.
Judge Baker—1225, 1529, 1511, 1522, 1544, 1609, 1620, 1653, 1731, 1754, 1765, 1776, 1810, 1821, 1832, 1843, 1854, 1865, 1876.
Judge Smith—1652, 1686, 1741, 1831, 1842, 1864, 1444, 1697.
Judge Brown—3545, 1872, 1873, 3968, 3934, 3567, 2251, 3367, 3990, 4043, 4068, 4113, 4222, 4233, 4244, 4255, 4271, 4300, 4331, 2851, 4286, 3123, 1929, 1189, 1469, 1995

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BUSINESS WOMAN—TO TRAVEL FOR ESTABlished firm; $50 per month and all expenses. Address D B 7, Tribune office.

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Bargains in good second-hand pianos.

$125 buys Emerson upright piano.
$125 buys Weman upright piano.
$100 buys Behr Bros. upright piano.
$100 buys Kimball upright piano.
$100 buys Pease upright piano.
$ 75 buys Brewster upright piano.
$ 75 buys Weser Bros. upright piano.
$115 buys Hallett & Cumston upright piano.
$150 buys Wheelock upright piano.
$125 buys Brown & Simpson upright piano.
$135 buys Hallet & Davis upright piano.
$135 buys Julius Bauer upright piano.
$145 buys Fisher upright piano.
$175 buys Chickering upright piano.
$175 buys Weber Bros. upright piano.
$ 25, $35, and $45 each, good square pianos.

We sell on small monthly payments.

TO RENT—$3 and $4 per month, fine new upright pianos; one year's rent allowed if purchased. Pianos tuned, stored, and exchanged.
ADAM SCHAAF,
147-149 West Madison-st., corner Union.

THE FACT THAT DEALERS CHARGE MORE for pianos and organs of the same grade than W. W. Kimball Co. does proves that the dealer make exorbitant profits.
They would doubtless sell as low if they could, but they cannot.

Owning the largest piano and organ plant in the world, and with ample capital to buy raw materials at lowest prices, and making all the parts in their own factories, W. W. Kimball Co. are enabled to make high-grade instruments at the lowest possible cost, and sell direct to purchasers at one small factory profit.

PURCHASERS OF KIMBALL PIANOS AND ORGANS obtain instruments which have received the unqualified indorsement of the world's greatest musicians, without paying needless profits to jobbers and retail dealers.

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SPECIAL BARGAINS THIS WEEK.
1 Chickering upright, full size, very fine...$225
1 Kimball upright, full size, almost new.... 175
1 Conover, full size, fine walnut case..... 165
Fine assortment of Chase Bros. and Hackley Pine; new designs. All pianos guaranteed. Easy payments. Piano to rent, rent allowed one year if purchased. CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO., 259 Wabash-av.

SIXTY YEARS OF CONSPICUOUS SUCCESS should be your motto. HALLET & DAVIS PIANO first in your list for inspection.
As now sold it costs the buyer no more than some comparatively unknown pianos, and is known to all the world as the best. Easy terms.
HALLET & DAVIS PIANO WAREROOMS,
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50 FAMOUS DECKER BROS. PIANOS, IN ALL the different woods and styles of cases, will be offered for 30 days at LESS than ONE-HALF the regular retail price, to settle up the estate of A. N. DECKER, late manufacturer, in the new proportion from $75 AND UPWARDS. Cash or time payments accepted.
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ONLY THE BEST MATERIAL IS USED IN THE construction of the celebrated "STEGER" pianos; guaranteed the highest standard; they last a lifetime; sold direct by the makers at one profit. Steger Piano Co., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-blvd.

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CROWN" PIANO, the one of many tones!
ANGELUS, a piano-player with organ tones!
SYMPHONY, a self-playing organ, $75 to $1,500!
Cheap slightly used pianos, $75 to $200.
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A SOMEWHAT DISFIGURED, BUT FINE USEful, square piano. Just the thing for beginners. $25. Easy terms.
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LARGE SIZE, FULL-TONED EVERETT UPright, $125. Large Engel and Schaff upright; a great bargain. $165.
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CLOSING OUT 100 EASTERN MADE PIANOS regardless of cost; Chickering upright for $125; Steinway $225; New England, $75. THOMPSON MUSIC CO., 269 Wabash-av.

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For sale only by
J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

JULIUS BAUER & CO., 224-226 WABASH AV., rent the best grades of pianos in the city.
BAUER UPRIGHTS in great variety at $4 to $5 per month; one year's rent applied on purchase.

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3 WEEKS FREE IN LADIES' TAILORING TO beginners this week; patterns to order; learn dressmaking and millinery. McDOWELL, 76 State.

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ANDREW, 400 STATE-ST., PAYS HIGHEST price for ladies' and gents' cast-off clothing, old jewelry, and seal garments, etc.; mail orders attended to. Evening dresses a specialty.

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South Side.

3037 LAKE-AV.—TO RENT WITH BOARD, 2 nicely furnished rooms; convenient to 39th-st. station; L. C. and boulevard trains; steam heat; modern home; refs.

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ELLIS AND BOWEN-AVS. (4138T-ST.)—THE Alabama—Neat, well catered house; hotel service; first-class private board rates.

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2130 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT SINGLE front rooms with board; $5 per week.

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West Side.

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South Side.

TO RENT—$3 TO $4 PER WEEK FOR PLEASant outside rooms, directly opposite Public Library; house strictly first-class; steam heat at all hours; no transients. Dearborn Park Bldg., 6 E. Washington-st. Take elevator.

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North Side.

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TO RENT — 3260 RHODES-AV.—ELEGANT stone front residence of 12 rooms; lawn and large stable.
263 Oakwood-blvd., 10-room dwelling, fine location, $30.
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Send for printed list.
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TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE — HOUSE thoroughly furnished and most eligibly situated on North Side; parlor, library, dining-room, kitchen on first floor, with basement laundry and furnace; four bed chambers and bath on second floor; two bed chambers and two servants' rooms on third; Nov. 1 to May 1. Inquire
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TO RENT—DESIRABLE RESIDENCES ON THE private grounds of the McCormick Theo. Seminary; 9, 10, and 12 room houses on Fullerton and Belden-aves.; also Chalmers-pl.; rent $40 to $60 per month. Inquire custodian on grounds, or JOHN C. FETZER, Agent, 37 Congress-st.

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WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—TO RENT—EQUIPPED FURNISHED or unfurnished barn; must be suitable, large grounds, so. 17th-st., near lake; now or May 1 next; answer fully. Address P 911, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON MICHIGAN-AV., north of 12th-st., large house; long lease; possession about Feb. 15; mention rental. WOLFF & BECK, 145 La Salle-st.

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South Side.

TO RENT—FLATS—6 AND 7 ROOMS, NEAR south end of Lincoln Park; new bldg.; free electric light, steam heat, and hot water; large, light rooms, polished floors; cheap rent. Apply renting office in store, 681 Wells-st., or 204, 167 Dearborn.

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WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

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TO RENT—7-ROOM APARTMENTS, 84 AND 86 Elaine-pl., every modern convenience; if you want a model home see agent on premises; Halsted cars.

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TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE 7-ROOM FLAT, heat, every convenience; very low rent till May 1. 1632 Briar-pl.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—5 TO 7 ROOM FURnished flat, near elevated, South Side. Address P 929, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—SPLENDID DRUG STORE SITE, fine new store, 25x75 feet, n. e. cor. Indiana-av. The grocery and market in adjoining store is doing a large cash business. Only one block from elevated station. Important electric car line on 61st-st. Indiana-av. line will cross 61st. line at this corner before May 1st. Rent $45. For a good drug tenant I will, if desired, advance $600 to $800 for store fixtures. MATSON HILL, 414 Home Ins. Bldg.

TO RENT—STORE OR STORE AND 3-ROOM flat; new; steam heat, etc. HEATH, 2816 Cottage Grove-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—47 WORTH ST., BRICK TAILOR shop and rooms, 22 Bismarck-ct.

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TO RENT—NICE, LIGHT PRIVATE OFFICE in first-class building; with use of reception room; $10. Address P 910, Tribune office.

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TO RENT—1825 UNITY BUILDING. APPLY there or at office of building.

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TO RENT—DOCK—
Throop-st., river, and slip front, has railroad track.
Very convenient for lumber, stone or coal yard, or storage warehouse.
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FOR WHOLESALE STORE OR MANUFACTURING.
Elegant new building, fronts on two streets, six stories and basement; on West Lake-st., east of Union. CHAS. T. BOAL, 95 Clark-st., Room 222.

TO RENT BUILDINGS, STORES, LOFTS, etc.; complete list of all space to be had in business and manufacturing districts. Four telephones, all 681 Express.
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TO RENT—153-155 W. JACKSON-ST., LARGE light floors for manufacturing; steam heat, power, freight-passenger elevators; see engineer.

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WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM OR SPACE ON first floor, with power, suitable for machine shop; state location, rent, and if on r. r. track. Address J. SHELLENBERGER, 91 W. Madison-st.

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WANTED—TO RENT—BARN OR BUILDING for livery, South Side, east of Wabash; responsible party. Address O 603, Tribune office.

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OFFICE, SUITE 50, 182 STATE-ST.,
First door from elevator. THE WHITE PALMER HOUSE. The EASTERN SANITARIUM has been established in Chicago 23 years, and is proud to say that 90 per cent of its patients are ladies; be sure to consult us before going elsewhere; we rather refuse to take a case than disappoint a patient; we are strictly honorable and confidential; we use the latest scientific methods; no pain, no danger; best male and female physicians and trained nurses in attendance; hours, 9 to 4; write your case and we guarantee satisfaction; elegant private steam heated rooms for confinement or sickness of any kind; every comfort; prices to suit everybody; best accommodations; special care of confinement cases; letters answered. CONSULTATION FREE; hours: 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. Sundays, 10 a. m. to 2 p. m.

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All female complaints and irregularities successfully treated by the leading specialist in Chicago, regular graduate of 20 years' experience, whose treatment is positively guaranteed in every case; those who have been unsuccessfully treated elsewhere especially invited.
Elegant accommodations provided; confidential advice on subjects of a delicate nature.
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DR. KINGSTON HANNA,
GRADUATE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURG.
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WICKER PARK SANITARIUM, 23 EWING-PL., nr. Robey-st. and Wicker Park. The most reliable, pleasant home for ladies before and during confinement or any delicate sickness peculiar to women; best medical attendance; strictly antiseptic precautions; positively satisfaction guaranteed; male and female surgeons; many years' experience; those who have been disappointed elsewhere especially invited; terms reasonable; will take one to work for board; infants adopted. Call or write DR. and MRS. DR. MARTIN, Mgrs. Med. Supt. MRS. DR. McCARTHY, Sec. OFFICE, 155 State, 3d fl.; hrs. 9 to 6; Sun. 10 to 2.

DR. WOOD, 121 LA SALLE-ST., SUCCESSFUL treatment of all female complaints, irregularities, etc.; ladies relied upon; special physician in Chicago; regular graduate; 25 years' successful practice; all treatment guaranteed; those who have failed to get relief or have been improperly treated elsewhere specially invited; private home for patients during confinement or sickness of any kind; physicians in attendance; if country treated required; infants adopted; childless ladies cured; consultation free; letters answered; prices reasonable. Office hours from 10 to 4.

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MRS. DR. GERICKE
takes ladies during confinement, babies adopted; treats female complaints; all irregularities, success positively guaranteed; information any kind free.

DR. LOUISE HAGENOW, LICENSED PHYSIcian; female irregularities; a new scientific, painless method; never fails of good results; 27 yrs.' exp.; private home. 330 E. Division, nr. Wells.

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DR. IDA VON SCHULZ, 104 WELLS-ST., CURES all female troubles and irregularities, etc., by never-failing method; without operation or fail results; 24 yrs. exp.; private home for patients.

MRS. DR. YANNE—SKILLFUL TREATMENT of all diseases of women; elegant private home for patients; 30 years' experience. 2509 Wabash.

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AGENTS WANTED—WE WANT AN AGENT in every town to secure subscribers to the Ladies' Home Journal, to look after renewals, and distribute advertising matter. We offer profitable employment for the winter, also special rewards for good work: $1,000 will be given to the agent sending the largest list up to April 15 next; $500 to the next best worker, and so on, distributing $11,500 among 500 best agents the coming season. Good pay is assured every worker whether he or she secures one of the extra awards or not. The Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

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TYPEWRITERS FOR RENT, SALE, OR EXchange; easy terms; first-class machines only; repair work a specialty; everything guaranteed. F. S. WEBSTER COMPANY, 150 Monroe-st.

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FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND LUMBER. APply 29th-st., between Prairie-av. and Calumet-av.

FOR SALE—TEN R.I.P.A.N.S FOR 5 CENTS AT druggists; one gives relief.

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WANTED—GOOD HORSE, HARNESS, AND rubber-tired runabout. Call at 1700 N. Clark-st. 8 to 9 a. m.

STAMPS, COINS, PICTURES, ETC

STAMPS, COINS, ALBUMS, SOUVENIR CARDS; stamps bought. F. WOLFSHEIFFER, 76 State-st.

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WANTED—GOOD ENGLISH SETTER DOG; house broken and trained. P 107, Tribune office.

BOOKS, MAPS, ETC.

MUST SELL MY LIBRARY; ELEGANTLY bound; singly or en mass; if interested answer quickly. Address P 213, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE BUSINESS PROPERTY on Dearborn-st., north of Harrison, at $160,000; exceedingly desirable purchase. JOS. R. PUTNAM & CO., 27 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—$3,000 EQUITY FOR $1,000. IF ACcepted this week; modern flat building, well-located and rented; owner. Address P 268, Tribune office.

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FOR SALE—ELEGANT MODERN RESIDENCES on 34th-st., at Cottage Grove-av., near Groveland and Woodland Parks, one block from the lake. A new, clean, reputable residence neighborhood. Will be sold at minimum cost on 10 years' time. Inter est from 4 to 6 per cent, depending on first payment; purchasers should thoroughly investigate these houses before buying. Thirty are already under roof, and several completed, and balance soon will be. Prices from $12,000 to $18,000, with full-sized lot to each house. Title perfect. Guarantee policy by Title Guarantee and Trust Co. to each purchaser free in addition to complete abstract. Particulars inquire D. G. HAMILTON, 100 Washington-st., or JOHN WAIN, up to noon each day, 303 Tacoma Building, or at the buildings every day. Inspection of residences invited.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN; ELEGANT mod. house, stone front, on So. Park-av., near 34th-st.; cost $9,500; can be bought for $7,500. E. E. BALDWIN, 244 35th-st.

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FOR SALE—BARGAIN—2123 W. ADAMS-ST., 7 and 8 room stone flat building; modern. Owner, upper flat.

FOR SALE—FORECLOSED INCOME PROPERty at ¼ value. PRINDEVILLE, 138 La Salle.

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FOR SALE — ONE OF THE FINEST RESIdences in Deming-ct.; fine barn and large lot; if you want a choice North Side home this will surely suit. J. ALMON AUSTIN, 171 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE, NORTH SHORE; $11,000; will sell on terms to suit, or take one-half cash, balance in trade. Address P 207, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—10-ROOM MODERN BRICK HOUSE and frame barn; lot 50x130; near Addison-st. and Evanston-av.; real value, $10,500; price $7,000.
J. ALMON AUSTIN, 171 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—SEMINARY-AV., NEAR BELDEN, 37½ ft. with good brick house; only $5,000.
H. H. BANFORD,
108 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A MODEL HOME IN EDGEWATER. 9 rooms, steam heat, lot 75x150, east front, only $8,000 for quick sale.
J. ALMON AUSTIN, 171 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—INCOME PROPERTY AT COST OF foreclosure. PRINDIVILLE, 138 La Salle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—BEAUTIFUL MODern HOME; CORNER LOT.
R. B. COOPER, 1334 Unity Bldg.

FOR SALE—BERWYN STRICTLY MODERN home, $2,500 to $5,000. R. A. PERKINS, 108 La Salle-st.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—NORTH SHORE ACRES, KENOsha—Six acres, joining city limits, ripe for subdivision; near 5 large factories. Apply owner, J. K., Kenosha, Wis.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NOTA BENE—AMONG NEW ENGland hills lies an old homestead built in ye seventeenth century, ye 18 rooms being furnished with cotonial furniture; ye mansion, contents, barn containing 10 stalls, ice house (capacity 200 tons), and over 50 acres of land [hill and dale] are for sale either separately or jointly. Photos furnished if this ideal summer home to any lady or gentleman desiring to furnish a home or to enter into ye antique business; ye personal property offers peculiar attractions; a fine link golf course is located here. Address Lock Box 3, Danvers, Mass.

CHAS. A. STEVENS & BROS.

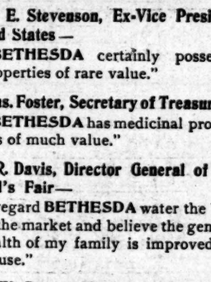
111 to 115 State Street.

Positively Unprecedented **Great Millinery Movement** Apodictic Hat Beauty

The undisputed millinery style center of America offers a maze of trimmed bargains, potent enough to astound the mercantile world—cold type cannot portray the immense values this, Chicago's, most stupendous millinery bargain event affords—it takes investigation and comparison—we are prepared for both. You will not find a shadow of overestimation, but a bona-fide, bountiful, beautiful gathering of the choicest Foreign and Domestic conceits possible to create—all stamped with the noted STEVENS individuality and far-famed hat beauty.

In order to make room for our great mid-winter display of fashionable millinery, we will place on sale about six hundred of the handsomest models shown this season. Many of them were especially designed and imported for Jubilee week. Among the lot will be found many beautiful original conceptions—worth up to even $50.00. Also a handsome showing of Mourning Hats, Bonnets, and Toques.

Every Hat is made from the choicest selected materials, all in keeping with the Stevens model methods, which have earned such a magnificent reputation for this great department. This is a fleeting opportunity that should be taken advantage of, as it is for this week only. Early picking will be the richest ever known in millinery merchandising.



$5.00 for regular $10.00 Trimmed Hats.

$10.00 for regular $25 Trimmed Hats.

$15.00 for regular $35 Trimmed Hats.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

An Interesting Floor

Referring to the 3RD FLOOR OF OUR ANNEX. Every available foot of floor space in this large floor is occupied by merchandise of artistic or utilitarian interest to the majority of persons. Art Goods, Pictures, Lamps, China and Cut Glass are the commercial designations of the departments which this floor accommodates, but these titles, and especially the first, embrace an immense variety of articles. This section is one especially prolific with suggestions for gift-seekers, for either wedding, birthday or holiday purposes. It contains an immense collection of cabinet and larger pieces in Art Wares from the noted kilns of the old world; Vienna and other Bronzes, Ivories and Ivory miniatures, Copper and Vienna Enamels and similar attractive products of artistic minds and skilled hands. Among the wares are Sevres, Royal Vienna, Coalport, Worcester, Crown Derby, Doulton Luscian, Ginori (Italian Faience,) Royal Bonn, old Moravian, Rozenburg (Holland Faience), Madras, Emilie Galle, Nancy Glass (mounted in sterling silver). Baccarat Glass, Capo de Monte, Choisy le Roi, Thun (from Switzerland) and many others equally well known.

In addition to these are Teakwoods, Cloisonne, Swedish Pokerwork, Austrian Pewter, and French and Vienna Enamels.

Those looking for PRESENTS FOR MEN will find in this department an excellent selection of articles such as Pen Trays, Ash Trays, Smoking Sets, Writing Sets, Desk Furniture of all kinds, Pipe Racks, Tobacco Jars, Cigar Jars, articles for Dens, etc., etc., in many odd and unique styles.

The CUT GLASS, CHINA, LAMP and PICTURE Departments all contain many articles which make very acceptable presents, inasmuch as they all, or nearly all, combine a certain amount of ornamental or decorative value with their practical qualities.

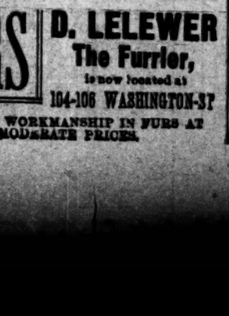
Everything sold on this floor, as in other parts of the house, is of thoroughly dependable quality and can be relied upon as being the best value of the kind available anywhere at the price.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

A Great and Always Growing Glove Business.

Nothing succeeds like success. For year after year, phenomenal success has attended the efforts of our Kid Glove Department to properly conduct its immense business in a manner satisfactory both to its patrons and ourselves. Each season has shown greater sales, many newly-gained, regular patrons, and an elevation in the standard of the merchandise handled. Each successive semi-annual, special sale has met with a reception more enthusiastic than its predecessor.

The internationally famous "ALEXANDRE" Gloves, for which we are sole agents in America, are, we believe, supeior in material, fit and style to any other Gloves manufactured. We show them in all the newest shades and stitchings and sell them at from 10% to 25% lower than the prices of other so-called "best" makes. For our Gloves from the "JAY" factory, we claim equal superiority over other gloves sold at or near the same prices—we offer the same evidence in proof of both these claims, namely, the continually and rapidly increasing demand for these goods and the many encomiums granted them by the purchasers.



Our standard prices for Street and Evening Kid Gloves, in the short lengths, are..... $1, $1.15, $1.35, $1.50, $1.75 and $1.85

In the long lengths..... $1.50, $1.90, $2.25, $2.50 and $2.75

In the Basement Department—better lines than sold elsewhere at..... 75c, 95c and $1.15

Treating the public courteously, carefully and conservatively and furnishing the best possible Gloves at popular prices have brought to us this liberal measure of success, and we feel sure that a continuance of these methods upon our part cannot fail to even more firmly establish our department as KID GLOVE HEADQUARTERS FOR CHICAGO AND VICINITY.

BETHESDA

THE AMERICAN WATER

The Specific for Diabetes and Bright's Disease.

Hon. A. E. Stevenson, Ex-Vice President United States—
"BETHESDA certainly possesses properties of rare value."

Hon. Chas. Foster, Secretary of Treasury—
"BETHESDA has medicinal properties of much value."

George R. Davis, Director General of the World's Fair—
"I regard BETHESDA water the best in the market and believe the general health of my family is improved by its use."

Charles W. Purdy, M. D.—
"I would say that the unstimulating diuretic properties of the BETHESDA water render it admirably adapted for use both in acute and chronic Bright's disease. My course of treatment in both conditions usually includes the use of BETHESDA."

J. Charlton, G. P. & T. A., Chicago and Alton Railroad—
"I have derived the greatest benefit from drinking BETHESDA."

Clem Studebaker, South Bend, Ind.—
"I have BETHESDA for my daily beverage and cannot do well without it."

Sold by all druggists. For particulars or pamphlets address,

A. M. JONES, President,
WAUKESHA, WIS.

REVELL'S ANNIVERSARY
Bargains in Furniture Carpets and Curtains
....SALE....
Now in Progress

CALL A. D. T. MESSENGER and your "Want" ad. will be forwarded to The Tribune. No extra charge.

Hats—The best $2, $3 and $4 Derby and Fedora hats in town. J. S. BARNES & CO., Fashionable Hatters, 86 Madison.

FURS Reliable Qualities, Reasonable Prices. **A. BISHOP & CO.** Responsible, Reliable Furriers, 158 STATE-ST. Only address—no Branch Store. Send for catalogue.

Alexander H. Revell & Co.'s **.ANNIVERSARY. ...SALE...** NOW IN PROGRESS.

FURS D. LELEWER The Furrier, is now located at 104-106 WASHINGTON-ST ARTISTIC WORKMANSHIP IN FURS AT MODERATE PRICES.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

Special Announcement.

First showing of late Paris arrivals—exclusive creations confined to Mandel's—for the coming society event—

for the opera:

PARIS OPERA CLOAKS, PARIS OPERA GOWNS, PARIS OPERA FANS, PARIS OPERA GLOVES. PARIS OPERA HATS.

English jackets...unprecedented sale.

We make today most opportune offerings—*at special prices.* It's a colossal sale of London coats—a remarkable offering of unusual interest—as much from the *select styles* shown as the more than remarkable prices. These will be ready at opening:

One of our swellest styles—a black cheviot jacket—lined throughout with genuine black silk satin—short nobby length—with the newest front—a $20 garment—today at **13.75**

$15.

$10.

New dip jackets, cut very short—made of fine kersey, in all colors and lined throughout with striped silk—exact copy of French models—the most popular shape worn—the tailor's price would be $30—our price today **15.00**

New frieze and kersey jackets—tan frieze, black and blue kersey—lined throughout with colored satin—new dart sleeve and coat back—these coats all thoroughly tailored and made in the newest shape—and splendid value at $10.00—our price today **7.50**

Coat exactly like figure on left of group—an exact reproduction of one of our most exclusive imported London topcoats—made of fine West-of-England kersey—lined throughout, including sleeves, with best of ombre striped taffeta silk—inlaid velvet collar—4-button box front—colors brown, black, blue, and light tan—a $22 coat—in the sale today **15.00**

Swell English box coats—like figure on right—made of heavy all-wool kersey, in all colors—new 6-button box front—with tailor-stitched shield coat collar—new dart sleeves—garment made raw edge throughout and finished at bottom with 7 rows of tailor stitching—lined with fine plaid taffeta silk—a $15 coat—today **10.00**

MANDEL BROTHERS

Exceptionally interesting **Millinery price-doings** Characteristic of Mandel's.

Today special introductory prices on those exclusive Mandel styles in richly trimmed hats—

The Nordica The De Reszke The Eames

Small bonnets, and toque effects. Large hats with plumes. Swell English turban effects.

Again, even more strongly demonstrating the unrivaled style-correctness of the Mandel millinery—today some 200 of these richly trimmed, elegant creations—styles you will find nowhere but here—hats you would count well worth double—as a special offering today at **$10**

Untrimmed offerings—

Pure white French fur felts, nothing handsomer—trimmed with violets, roses and fur—in five new shapes—today **1.50**

95c for $2 fancy feathers—birds—aigrettes—breasts, etc.

100 dozen French felt dress shapes—turbans, bonnets, etc.—our exclusive styles—special for Wednesday **75c**

Reliable furs and fur garments..

Dependable furs—*satisfactory* furs—only such have we room for. Today—while showing the wealth of exclusive fur novelties here—fur-lined garments, opera wraps, sealskin jackets, etc.—all perfect models of elegance—we also make special offers—almost incredible prices on strictly dependable furs.

Genuine seal collarettes, Persian lamb yoke and under collar—full sweep & handsome fancy lining **16.50**

Best quality electric seal collarettes (latest shape) and a deep, rolling collar— **7.50**

Electric seal coats, stylish length, full box front and heavy lining—at— **32.50**

Persian lamb coats, made of selected skins and best of workmanship—at— **$125**

Genuine Alaska seal coats, best quality—latest style—made to measure— **$160**

First quality astrakhan collarettes well lined and latest shape—the $9.00 grade today at— **5.50**

Best electric seal collarettes, Persian lamb yoke and under collar, deep storm collar—round or 5-pointed—worth $14.00—at— **8.50**

Real stone marten neck scarfs, with tail trimming—selected shades—well worth $12.00—at— **8.75**

Fur repairing and remodeling at lowest prices consistent with first-class work.

A timely offering— **Black goods, crepons, &c.** rich winter weaves all specially priced

Three hundred pieces too many—and so this Wednesday sale. High grade, expensive black goods—worth to $2.50 and $3—take for *today* these three phenomenal prices:

50c Worth $1.25.
48-inch rough cheviots, himalayas and pebbles.
46-inch raised crepons, broches and brocatelles.
48-inch natte granites, armures and ravures.
46-inch figured mohairs, sicilians and glaces.
48-inch coarse twill serges and camel's hairs.

75c Worth $1.50 & 1.75.
48 and 50 inch rough and smooth French cheviots.
52-inch high finished cloths and cordonettes.
46-inch velours, crystals, bayaderes and cords.
46-inch French crepons, pierolas and traveres.
50-inch English clays, coatings, and diagonals.

95c Worth $2 & $2.50.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

Fashionable new fabrics. **Rare dress goods offers:** both plain & novelties.

From late deliveries, and recent purchases steadily crowding our shelves, come these sensational mid-week offerings—today. New wool and silk mixed stylish dress materials—these are the lines three prices must lower.

50c Should be $1.25.
48-in. standard storm serge & French bearlettas.
50-in. imperial serges and fancy armures.
46-in. novelty tweeds and English suitings.
46-in. zebeline nattis and basket cloths.
46-in. silk mixtures and raised novelties.

69c Should be $1.50 & $2.
48-in. silk and wool bayaderes and traveres.
48-in. silk and wool matelasses and galiabells.
52-in. English tailor checks and heather cheviots.
46-in. crystal velour and epingaline cords.
52-in. French coverts, suitings, and cloths.

$1 Should be $2.50.

Rough plaids and swell golf plaids for capes and skirts.

Also today special showing of the new "Midlothian" golf plaids—choice and exclusive combinations—also the rich zibeline, Carreaux de Russe and Himalaya cloths—medium and heavy weights—those styles and combinations to be found nowhere outside the famed Mandel plaid stock.

Sale Phyllis underwear... Ideal reform union suits.

Special sale—still more popularizing that unsurpassed Phyllis underwear. From the prices we make, this sterling brand, already so popular, must speedily become even more so following sales like today's, when, *as sole agents*, we make such phenomenal offerings.

5.00 for ladies' Phyllis pure Australian wool union suits—with the new silk splicings—full busts and new patented shoulders—colors tan, blue and black.

4.25 for ladies' Phyllis French merino union suits—with all the new improvements—only to be found in the new Phyllis makes.

3.50 for men's union suits in Australian merino—medium and heavy weights—natural color—the ideal garments for comfort.

2.75 for ladies' Phyllis vests and drawers—pure Australian wool—vests full busts and fashioned hips—colors tan, natural and black.

2.50 for ladies' Phyllis equestrienne tights—the best fitting tights made—pure wool—fast black, natural, and new tan shades.